"First the Ulade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

'Decolonizing' the press

In the guise of "decolonizing" the press, many third-world countries are seeking international sanction to put new shackles on it. The United States and other free countries would be the losers, as well as developing nations that vitally need the free flow of information and ideas to keep moving forward. There could be such upside-down results as a demand that American correspondents abroad be suppressed by their own government, contrary to

It is the cruel height of irony that a movegathered force under the auspices of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - which was conceived to "promote the free flow of ideas by word and image." Every effort to restore that original thrust must be made during the General Conference of UNESCO in Nairobi.

What has to be resisted, among other things, is a drive for UNESCO approval of an insidious "declaration of fundamental principles governing the use of mass information media." One of its key articles says that "states are responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction." This is the passage that could provide the excuse for a third-world government to pressure a correspondent from the U.S. or elsewhere by demanding that his own government curb his activities.

Even though the declaration would not be binding, its approval by the UNESCO conference would permit governments to exploit it in their own interests. This despite the rhetoric of the stated intentions of "strengthening peace and international understanding and combating is hard enough without UNESCO casting its war, propaganda, racism, and apartheid."

panding rather than limiting the freedom of the press in countries where, in many cases, it is already under government control. And there are better ways to respond to the legitimate concerns of countries that consider their development or way of life threatened by foreign or domestic media practices.

One way is for the developed world to continue to offer training to journalists and other media people from the third world. Quite naturully the developing countries want "balanced" ment in this repressive direction should have reporting that covers their achievements as well as crises. But the only sound way toward establishing balance is through free and responsible professional competence - not through governmental intrusion.

Thus there is a flaw in the recent efforts of nonaligned nations to challenge the dominance of the international news agencies by pooling their own reports through Yugoslavia. These reports come from official news agencies. If they came from free press agencies in the various countries, the idea of pooling them to serve the world would be a step forward.

Not that there is no room for the official news. It is handed out in the United States as it is elsewhere. But it needs the constant check provided by a free press. Even in the U.S. the press constantly has to guard against the government's encroaching on its freedom or using it for the government's interests rather than

This being the case where the press is conspicuously free, how much more necessary it is to guard against encroachments in lands where the struggle is just beginning. The task weight on the wrong side.

'Carter's foreign fumble

too adept in the field of foreign policy.

No sooner had the President rocked public sensitivities with his mistake on Eastern Europe than Mr. Carter stumbled over the Issue of Yugoslavia, stating he would never use American troops to defend that nation against a Soviet invasion. Mr. Ford promptly - and fairly - seized upon that remark and has been

prime requirement of diplomacy to keep one's stantial arms, options open. The fact is that Yugoslavia is not like a country off in the hinterland somewhere. It on the scene; but it is folly to suggest to them the U.S. would sit idly by if they did choose to

Listening to the two presidential candidates sequences for the relationship with the United these past few weeks, one can easily conclude that neither Gerald Ford nor Jimmy Carter is would do." He recalled the devastating impact of Dean Acheson's comment that South Korea lay outside the U.S. "defense perimeter."

We do not think Dr. Kissinger is necessarily putting Yugoslavia within the U.S. defense perimeter, as his comments imply to some. But he does properly indicate that Yugoslavia is not like other countries of Eastern Europe that are members of the Warsaw Pact and of the Sopressing his attack ever since. Even Henry viet-led economic grouping Comecon. It must kissinger has been collisted. be considered differently. Ever since 1948, We frankly do not understand Mr. Carter's when Tito broke away from the Soviet bloc; position. It may comfort some Americans to the United States has sought to support Yugothink he would not commit United States milli-slavia's independent position as a nonaligned tary might abroad lightly. But surely it is the country. It has even sold the Yugoslavs sub-

It's not likely the men in the Kremlin are losing any sleep over this or other campaign sits on the edge of the Soviet empire and is gaffes. They undoubtedly realize that what Mr. relevant to political and military stability in Carter says now bears little relation to what he Western Europe. The Russians may have no imight do it he were president, and that politics intention of invading it after Tito is no longer is a heavy ingradient in the rhetoric these

Even Dr. Kissinger's rebuttal had more political than diplomatic overtones. The Secre-As the Secretary of State commented, "It is tary's appearance on "Face the Nation" was important that the other side understand that highly unusual, reportedly arranged with CBS pressure on Yuccelevia would have grave constant after a telephone call from the White House.

HURGARYS revolt 20 years and the electronic two days after the United States election invesicians mingle Liszt and the electronic

Two days after the United States election will come the 20th anniversary of that sad fourth of November when 2,000 Soviet tanks rolled into Hungary and crushed the revolt symbolized by the people's toppling of a giant statue of Stalin Hungary industindative is not officially marking the anniversary of the begin the overlocked in the United States even if the election campaign had not drawn new attention to continued Soviet domination of Eastern Europe and America's hands-off attitude toward it. For the U.S. welcomed 40,000 Hungarian with a testinoid sove such is prominent part of with ethnicity now such is prominent part of with ethnicity now such is prominent part of with ethnicity now such is prominent part of

it. For the U.S. welcomed 40,000 Hungarian With athincity now such is prominent part of refugees in 1256, and they have over the American political community become productive citizens.

Life in Hungary has become brighter and less oppressive since those days, flungarian Soviet whys and not only indivinging the productive citizens.

Primposition of the such and the productive citizens of the such as the productive citizens of the such as the such as the productive contribution of the product

Monday, November 1, 197 'Hip-hip-Hua'



And now Chairman Hua

It is less than two months since Mao Tse- for their past deeds, with Mao no longer st tung's demise, and in that brief interval one able to shelter them and with power now is cannot help being impressed with the speed and precision with which his successor, Hua Kuo-feng, has moved. To ensure stability – his own as well as China's - Mr. Hua not only has Their insistent call was for more hard we acquired Mao's powerful title as Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, a position from which he can control the major facets of government, but also has moved successfully against four leading leftist opponents, including Chiang Ching, Mao's politically active widow, Few could have anticipated so much so soon.

What comes next? At this stage, as the Chinese people celebrate with apparent enthusiasm the Hua accession, we can only surmise. One likelihood is that Hua soon will relinquish his lesser title of Prime Minister, the office he inherited from the late Chou Enlai. If so, a possible successor as premier could be Li Hsten-nied, now Deputy Prime Minister, rean government of President Park - of any

inted, States selection wereary of that said in 2,000 Boyol, tanks of the substance of the with the U.S. and a lessenting of tensions with the South the U.S. and a lessenting of tensions with the South the U.S. and a lessenting of tensions with the South t

The leftists also misjudged the sentiment the hard-pressed Chinese man in the sittle no more recompense, and keeping up 188 tionary fervor. Many Chinese, however, w someone who can offer them more propos and a little more personal reward in the lives, not just continued struggle.

South Korea: courting favors?

a known moderate, and a Chou associate.

What about China's relations with the outcourt favor with the United States, side world? For the moment, Hua may not do the spending of large amounts in much while he puts his house in order. Amer. gifts, or cash presents to in made in the spending of large amounts in the spending of larg

tends to develop China, he will benefit from an is doing. According to the Washington Post, the improvement of thes with the U.S. and a lessen department has subpoensed the bank records the of lensions with the Soviet Union.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mr. Carter goes to 'It's time to tap the great vital-ity and strength . . . and patri-otism — the sense of broth-erhood and sisterhood in this Washington country — to unify the nation, to make it great once again.' Economy, unemployment and overtures to Western Europe are among top priorities -- President-Elect Carter By John Dillin Staff correspondent of 'I believe that we must now The Christian Science Monitor put the divisions of the campaign behind us and unite the

Jimmy Carter is expected to act swiftly when he gets to the White House to put his personal stamp on the leadership of the United

Thuse who have watched Mr. Carter on his

meteoric rise to the most powerful political office in the nation indicate his first actions almost will certainly include: An immediate pardon for draft evaders of

the Vietnam war. · Rapid moves to stimulate the economy

and reduce unemployment, even if this increases the risk of inflation. • An early gesture toward Western Europe and Japan whose strength and friendship are

seen as the linchpin of American foreign pol-But some of the most important Carter policy without moves in these early days will be almed further down the road - toward long-term goals

that will have heavy impact on taxes, social services, and the Washington bureaucracy.
Very quickly, Mr. Carter will be expected to launch a year-long study of the federal tax structure. Loopholes, tax shelters, and other methods used by corporations and high-income persons to reduce their obligations will be subject to scrutiny with the aim of simplifying the tax system and making it more "fair."

The new President almost certainly will throw the full power of the White House behind a nationwide system of government-paid health care. If the funds to pay for it are not immediately available, the system may be instituted

Mr. Carter also will seek to start fulfilling his pledge that the federal bureaucracy be streamlined. Over and over during the campaign, he promised to prune away overlapping,

confusing, and wasteful agencies and bureaus of government which he said make Washington

Welfare also will get early Carter attention. The President-Elect would like to see the federal government assume virtually all welfare expenditures. He would like cash payments to replace a multiplicity of programs like food stamps. And he favors payments equalized in states as diverse as Mississippi and New York. Washington probably will get an early look at its new White House resident, who hopes to make a running start when he takes over.

★Picase turn to Page 12

Coming soon: a foreign Kissinger

By Joseph C. Harsch

Jimmy Carter's election victory in the United States makes one immediate change in foreign policy. It puts SALT II talks on ice until after the inauguration in January. Conceivably, the Soviets might like to push

ahead now on the theory that they could get a better deal on strategic arms limits from the Ford administration than will be available to them in Carter days ahead. Also, until January they will be able to deal with the Henry A. Kissinger they know. After January in Washington is for them terra incognita. (The Soviets never got around to making the acquaintance of Mr. Carter until he suddenly emerged as the Democratic presidential nominee. By then he was too busy with his campaign to notice their eforts to talk to him.)

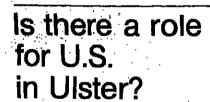
But it would be impolitic for President Ford to make a major foreign policy commitment during the remainder of his term in office. He knows Washington too well to do it. And even were he so inclined, he would be repudiated by the Democratic majority in the Senate.

So SALT II goes on ice until after January and until the new administration has picked up he threads of American relations with the So

But the SALT talks seem likely to be the only place where the change over from Ford to Carter administrations will make much immediate difference in foreign policy. This proposition is of course subject to change. At this writing Mr. Carter has not begun to disclose his Cabinet plans. When we know the names of the people who will be advising him on foreign policy, a more precise forecast will be in or-

The leading candidate for Secretary of State seems to be Cyrus Roberts Vance, a New York lawyer, who served in the Department of Deferse through the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. He was Deputy Socretary of De-fense from 1964 to 1967. Since then he has shared with George W. Ball the role of unofficial "shadow" Secretary of State, Mr. Ball, who was Deputy Secretary of State during much of the Kennedy and Johnson years, backed Hubert H. Humphrey for the Democratio nomination, hence is presumed to be a second choice.

The Middle East is likely to be an important interest of American diplomacy carly in the +Please turn to Page 12



By Francis Renny The Christian Science Monitor

liminy Carter says his views on the North-Sonied" on Britain's side of the Atlantic lie insists he does not favor violence as part of a solution. But the fact is, no sensible English or Irish politician really believed he did - howover they may have whipped up their in-

dignation for the benefit of the home audience.
What lay behilf the thunderstorm of exaggerated outrage, the strained chorus of "stop playing politics with the lives of British citizens," was a real terror of any kind of American influence being brought to bear on the Ulsler crisis: With memories of how the United States pressed Britain into giving freedom to strategy of a social contract with the trade India, and of how in more recent times Dr. Kissinger has leant on Israel and white Rho-dosis to make concessions, almost anyone its shump. Mrs. Thatcher repeats the orthodox whose authority is involved in Northern Ire-cut ouble spending and increase incentives to land today is bound to fear that authority cut public spending and increase incentives to would be overfuled if some future Kissinger private enterprise. moved into the affair of the six countles.

It is easy enough to find more objective jus-

British pound needs British help

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

The Christian Science Monitor

country once again in the common pursuit of peace and prosperity.

- President Ford

There is no real disagreement between Prime Minister James Callaghan and Conservalive opposition leader Margaret Thatcher on that score.

Both have emphasized, in speech after speech, that Britain must pay its own way in the world. Both warn that a hard slog lies

Yet neither is ready for an emergency gov-ernment of national union. Labour Prime Minister Callaghan is still confident that his basic unions and encouragement of export-oriented manufacturing industry will pull Britain out of its slump. Mrs. Thatcher repeats the orthodox

ternational Monatary Fund takes an intensive James Callaghan By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist ★Please turn to Page 12



Arloase turn to Page 12



interview. Joshua Nkomo explains his feelings about the Geneva talks.

RISING STAR, In a Monitor Interview. Italian actor Giancarlo Giannini claims, "On the screen I can influence people more than any political leader." And he is probably right.

OFF INTO THE SUNSET. A Monitor writer on America's last log drive. Page 16.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY. To sum up his response to "Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure," the Monitor reviewer quotes from Miss Grenfell's fan mail. "Dear Madam, thank you very much." Page 25.

THE QUEEN'S GOVERNORS. Australia's Governor-Goneral Sir John Kerr is still on the receiving end of boos and eggs for his dismissal of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam. And in South Australia an aboriginal has been chosen to be the new governor - an appointment that pleases some, annoys others. Pages 7 and 30.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THE CHRUSTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

4-5 Gravenov Pisce; London SWIX 7JH

Phone: 01-235-3298

THE CHRUSTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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FOCUS

More East Germans ask to leave German news magazine Der Spiegel reporting that a young woman who applied to en

By David Mutch

Between 50,000 and 120,000 East Germans have asked their government to grant them emigration visas in the past year. They want to live in West Germany.

Western correspondents working in East Germany, diplomats, and human rights organizations in West Germany are all reporting a remarkable trend: a considerable percentage of East Germans have lost their earlier fear of just asking directly to be let

requests unsuccessfully write to such organizations as the United Nations. A spokesman for the Society for Human Rights in Frankfurt said, "A group of 67 people from Riesa signed and sent us a petition in July this year complaining they had had no response from the authorities about their applications to emigrate."

Experts on East Germany here in West Germany give several reasons why East Germans, especially the young, are more bold in stating their desire to leave:

 Relatively speaking, there has been a liberalizing trend in East Germany that is a direct result of détente.

The treaty with West Germany has brought millions of West Germans into East Germany to visit families. The treaty states that divided families can be reunited. And

Bonn volving immediate family, East Germans are given travel visas to West Germany. While workers, who are in very short supply in East Germany, often find it difficult o leave, retired East Germans usually have no problem in obtaining travel visas or In even moving permanently to West Ger-

> • That part of the text of last summer's Helsinki declaration dealing with the freer movement of persons and ideas has been naking its way to the hands of East Ger-

The documents have been published in West Germany and are sent to East Germans who request them from human rights organizations in the West. These agreements state, for one thing, that signatory states (East Germany is one) shall review all requests of their own citizens to emi-

 West German television and/or radio is heard by an overwhelming majority of the 17 million East Germans, so they are aware of the rights that are being granted through international agreements their government

The trend has produced some negative results. A spokesman for the Human Rights Organization in Frankfurt says that a number of the signatories of the petition in problem that arises from this treat the Riesa have been interviewed and warned by in the case of marriages and funerals in- East German internal security police.

The state has other methods of to couraging emigration as well. The grate was offered a new apartment if a ould withdraw her request.

In another case, according to Der Sa gel, a director of a factory tried to fire worker who had applied to emigrate. This not an unusual step. But in this case & factory union stepped in and said he way good worker and that his application wa his "personal business." The man was a

It is impossible to say exactly how man East Germans succeed each year in oblain ing permission to leave their country. The figure of 10,000 has been used often. About half of these involve reuniting of families cases where marriage is planned. Han d the emigrants are retired and can no base

Another estimated 5,000 manage to date East German border guards and come

There is considerable speculation / whether the increasing pressure was East German Government to grant to visas will affect détente. This is a con plicated question that will be answered a the course of events.

Meanwhile, it was recently reported to In 1975 199,000 more people left West Gr many than emigrated into it. Given one crowding and unemployment here, the freedom to emigrate, there is no politic might say it just makes more rom to East Germans who want to come our

U.S. scolded for energy waste

> By Jim Browning Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Energy experts shake their heads with concern when they talk about the patchwork American energy conservation program.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) has recently published a report effectively warning that the United States is still living in a dream world of cheap energy which will not last much

Unless things change, the U.S. faces a painful awakening, it says.

Contradictory as it may sound, the IEA says the solution is to gradually raise gas and oil prices to perhaps twice what they are now.

It is a proposal which both U.S. and international energy experts sadly expect to be ignored because it is almost impossible to persuade the American people it is good for them, especially during a presidential election cam-

The Democrats oppose price increases, and the Republican administration, as the IEA noted with regret, has shelved its commitment to further oil price increases.

The Ford administation remains officially committed to raising oil prices to world market levels, however, and the people who developed that policy also had much to do with the report just published by the American-led 1EA.

The IEA points out that the U.S. and Canada (which has similarly cheap prices) use almost as 50 percent of total American energy use could be saved if conservation efforts were

While a gallon of gas costs around 60 cents in the U.S., the price has just been raised to over \$2 here in France, where almost all oil must be imported from the Middle East. The French have placed a heavy tax on gasoline in a concerted and unpopular effort to force con-

There is evidence that higher gasoline prices do not lead people to drive less, but they do provide an incentive for other conservation ac-

"It is not just by chance," argues one analyst here, "that Europeans have small, light cars." If Americans were paying higher gasoline prices, the IEA believes, they would set their carburetors for more fuel efficiency and less spectacular takeoffs from the stoplight.

half the energy consumed by the Western industrial world. The report argues that as much as 50 percent of total American energy use

Madrid loses some of its glow Various city buildings have been reduced to half-light. Madrid monuments also have cut ii- to try and trim the \$4.3 billion oil bill, set 62

Madrid's lights dim -- but not the television sets

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The rain in Spain falls darkly on the plain at least in Madrid, that is.

With soaring energy bills, underlying fears of another possible Arab oil embargo, and a generally ailing economy, Spain's once glittering, throbbing capital now will have to throb with-

Starting Oct. 25 Madrid, in keeping with the government's goal of energy conservation, has been thrust into half-darkness after 8 p.m. on orders of the city authorities. The partial blackout has not dimmed the city's nightlife completely but some of the glow is gone.

Many neon signs on stores are turned off.

lumination, except for the Prado Museum. which houses one of the world's largest collection of Goyas. It is kept search-light bright orison style - for security reasons.

Call goes out to save

The steps are far from symbolic. Throughout Spain town and city governments have been asked to act to reduce energy consumption. The energy crisis has turned the country's economy topsey-turvey.

The oil price hike severely hurt the technocrat engineered "economic miracle" achieved in the period from 1959-73 when the growth rate, at 7 percent, was second only to Janan's. A 1973 \$500 million trade surplus became a \$3.1 billion trade deficit - one of the

m.p.h. speed limits and ordered television transmissions ended by 11:30 p.m. Government criticized

The energy conservation program seems to be generally observed by the people, but there are complaints that the government itself is defaulting.

Ornamental fountains outside some official buildings have remained lit well beyond official deadlines. Television continues transmissions until midnight, despite the 11:30 deadline.

This has not set well with the Spanish press. "End municipal example," grumbled the Madrid daily Diario 16. "If commercial Madrilengs - the citizens of Madrid - can turn off lights at the established hour, then why can't the municipality do the same?"

Britain's drought washes out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

With flooding in York, parts of Devon and Cornwall and North Wales, there have been unkind jokes in Whitehall that Denis Howell the Drought Minister may shortly be redesignated as Flood Minister. "At least it didn't take him long to get rained out of a lob," commented a civil servant from the worldly wise department But if nothing else, the luckless - or per-

haps, rather, lúcky — Mr. Howell has been washed out of a situation which almost no human agency could alleviate, to become a sym-

LONDON

bol of longer term needs which really can be tackled. If the British public largely failed to appreciate that there is no nationwide trunk system through which water could be switched like gas or electricity, then at least plans are being studied for systems which could be employed if the drought circumstances are repeated in the future. This would be a question not so much of digging enormous pinelines into

tem), but of intercommecting rivers, canals and underground waterbearing seams. The Chairman of the National Water Councll, Lord Nugent, has told the press he thinks the industry came through this year's drought well. He was confident it could do equally well text year eyen if there was another long dry

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International Edition - One year \$25, six months \$12.50, single copy 506 (U.S.). However, all over Britain regional water authorities are facing two problems: widespread impopularity fdf the late summer's restric-tions, and the odium of having to put up charges in order to pay for them. Most author international Edition — One year two, and moreone angle copy 50s (U.S.).
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A return to duck-pleasing weather

strictions on people and then expected them to lic to understand them is liable to destroy not so much of digging enormous pipelines into have made much of the fact that some parts of push around if there's abother drought porting water by pipeline to England.

certain public authorities - with an eye to nationalizing the surgicular restoring its averages over thrice and the contemporary of the contempo tionalizing the surviving privately owned companies — thought it politically bad publicity to had the unusual ration for the whole of the unusual ration for th introduce restrictions as early as they should ber within its first week. So far the tenth have done Others and early as they should ber within its first week. have done. Others again tried to be "fair" by tures have been reasonably mild and there imposing restrictions and the grass

vernment by weathermen and environment the ground to put on weight. The genius charges in order to pay for them Most authors littles spent between one and four million their taps gust the moment rain began falling, pounds on standpipes and accelerated development, besides losing money on factored supplies they were unable to sell. The lotal cost deal more rain well into the New Year before ples they were unable to sell. The lotal cost deal more rain well into the New Year before ples they were unable to sell. The lotal cost deal more rain well into the New Year before ples in pumpkins and marrows. The former Liberal leader, are lie actual figures open to debate (for appointingly small, but most connoissed against what he calls bungling by his water au widerground water, and river flow and syspectiment to have people letting their taps gust the moment rain began falling, drought than one would have thought proposed the fallists. In its anxiety not to have people letting drought than one would have thought proposed the fallists. In its anxiety not to have people letting drought than one would have thought proposed the fallists. In its anxiety not to have people letting drought than one would have thought proposed the fallists. In its anxiety not to have people letting drought than one would have thought proposed and the harvest home festivals in the government value to he would have thought proposed and the harvest home festivals in the second figure oben to debate (for appointingly small, but most connoissed against what he calls bungling by his water au widerground water, and river flow and syspectic than the harvest home festivals in the cought than one would have thought proposed and the cought than one would have thought the focus of the part the harvest home festivals in the second find have thought the focus of the harvest home festivals in the harvest home festivals in the harvest home festivals in the harvest home. The harvest home festivals in the harvest home festivals in the harvest home festivals in the harvest home. talists. In its anxiety not to have people letting. British farmer has saved far more from

Meanwhile, nature seems to be hard There would seem to be some evidence that restoring its averages over the long to certain public authorities.

imposing restrictions on everybody, when in been, in many parts, a rush of late grass fact only small pockets of their territory were herbage making up for lost time. It has been too late for hay-making, but dairy herds too late for hay-making, but dairy herds government by weathermen and assistant the genits of the central benefited and sugar beet has been kept in the genits.

Washington's new man in Bonn

中國的基礎實際等。 不被自動性差別性的 海流的 海流的

By David Mutch Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

many, Walter J. Stoessel Jr., has arrived here the Soviet Union. ko up his appointment. A specialist in East European affairs, he is also well informed dentials Oct. 27.

Mr. Stoessel was ambassador to the Soviet Union from January, 1974, until appointed to

Exportence in Soviet affairs is directly helpful for the top U.S. diplomat in West Germany. German affairs are given top priority by the Soviet Union, and history has given the Russians an almost chronic preoccupation with Germans.

an asset that Mr. Stoessel knows the Soviet vice officer, first served in Germany from 1950 Union because of the complicated role the to 1952 as a political officer with the U.S. High United States plays regarding West Berlin." At Commission. He was in Paris at the U.S. Emthe regular four-power meetings over Berlin bassy from 1956 to '59. He gained NATO ex-Mr. Stoessel will meet directly with the Soviet perlence when assigned in 1981 as political ad-ambassador to East Germany. He also has to viser to the Supramo Allied Commander Euguide the so-called Bonn group, made up of rope, a post he held until 1963. He also has representatives from the U.S., France, Great, served in Washington as Deputy Assistant Sec-Britain, and West Germany, which meets here retary of State for European Affairs.

regularly to deal with the many questions about Berlin.

Mr. Stoessel took up his earlier appointment Bonn in Moscow at the height of U.S. efforts to in-The new U.S. Ambassador to West Ger- crease its influence in the Arab world vis a vis

1968 to '72. While there he held key talks with about Western Europe. He will present his cre-Henry Kissinger's secret trip to Peking from Pakistan. These preparations led to President Nixon's China visit in 1972.

Mr. Stoessel, who studied in 1959-60 at the Harvard Center for International Affairs then directed by Dr. Kissinger - is considered an insider at the State Department, one of the group of men who are highly trusted by the present Secretary of State.

A foreign-affairs specialist here says, "It is ___ The new Ambassador, a career Foreign Ser-

We moderates control Portugal,' says Soares

form of the Socialists' national congress carlier this month to insist that he and his party's moderate wing - not the Marxist one - hold the key to the future of the party and Portugal.

The congress, attended by thousands of delegates and more than 150 observers from 55 countries, opened amid intense national speculation over the now open split in the party belween moderates and a Marxist flank led by Agriculture Minister Antonio Lopes Cardoso.

and said that although divergence of opinions in the party was healthy within limits, these limits had now been reached and it, was time minister or measure."

tion parties but can be paralyzing and even for Source's position firmly restated.

·控制的强制是国际企业的国际企业。2018年19月1日,1982年19月1日,1982年19月1日,1982年19月1日,1982年19月1日,1982年19月1日,1982年19月1日,1982年19月1日,1982年

tal for a governing party," Mr. Soares told the crowded Sports Pavillon. As for all the parties, one of the Socialisis'

main preoccupations is the extremely impor-tant nationwide local elections to be held in December.

Mr. Soares's lambasting of the Communist Party in his review of the past two years events in Portugal and the overwhelming number of moderates in relation to Marxists apno doubt which faction had come out on too.

The arrival of such European socialist leaders us France's Francois Mitterrand, West Germany's Willy Brandt, Austria's Bruno Kreisky, and Sweden's Olof Palme - all known In a two-hour opening speech, the calm, im-. as Mr. Soares's good friends — lent weight to peccably dressed Mr. Soares admitted the rift the Prime Minister's bid to consolidate the moderates! control in the party.

The independent weekly newspaper Expresso speculated that Mr. Sonres's show of to call "basia" (enough). He called for the strength at the congress would not go unreparty's total support for the minority government in the future rather than for "this or that said that a promised \$200 million to \$400 million American loan would be considerably "Ambiguity may be all right for the opposi- cased once the congress was over and Mr.

cuelli-t

Russian hierarchy stays put

Brezhnev still No. 1 at legislative session

> By David K. Willis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

vast that three aircraft hangers could be fitted in with room to spare, sat the rulers of the Sovict Union in three tiers of dark blue suits. With TV lights flashing from the gold medals

pinned to their jackets, they read documents, chatted, doodled, and listened to the work of the Supreme Soviet (legislature) beginning in front of them. Their lineup signaled to the rest

• The time for outward confirmation of reported maneuvering for succession to jovial. animated party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev still had not come. The only new face belonged to an industrial manager little known until this week: Yakov P. Ryabov. As a newly elected member of the party Secretariat (and 22 years younger than Mr. Brezhnev), he was among the leaders for the first time. He sat in the front row right across the center aisle from

 Although Premier Alexei Kosygin did not step forward to deliver the main speech on the latest five-year plan as he had done for the previous plan (in 1971), he was clearly still in favor with Mr. Brezhnev. He sat beside the party leader during the legislative session, chatting and smiling, turning now and then to exchange words with head of state Nikolai Podgorny on his right. Speculation is that Mr. Kosygin is headed for honorable retirement some time next year.

• Defense spending for next year is down 200 million rubles to 17.2 billion rubles (about \$23 billion). This is seen by Western analysts, not as a true indication of the defense budget (which is swelled by large sums in other categories), but as a sign that the Kremlin does wars more talks on disarmament - and a reminder that, although the U.S. defense budget is going up, the Kremlin wants to go the opposite way. A similar cut was made two years

Westerners were puzzled by the lack of changes in the leadership ranks after the Central Committee meeting earlier in the week. They had expected a clue to Mr. Kosygin's future and the promotion of newly appointed Helaz Franke. First Deputy Premier Nikolal A. Tikhonov to They were f



Kosygin: still in favor

At the far end of the Kremiin Palace hall, so at least nonvoting membership of the Politburo. But none of this happened.

> could be an intended contrast to elections in the West, said one analyst, or it could be that Mr. Brezhnev (eels so well and so much in command that he has simply postponed succession changes until later. But he cannot postpone them for long, analysts believe.

> The single new man may owe his promotion and his prominent place on the dais to his work in reorganizing heavy industry in the Sverdlovsk area (which is closed to Westerners, presumably because of defense plants there). On Jan. 17 Mr. Ryabov wrote an article in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, about successes in amalgamating smaller

This has led to speculation that he will be doing the same things on a broader scale now - or that he may be moving into the role long played by Secretariat member Dimitri F. Ustinov, who was appointed Minister of Defense earlier this year. Mr. Ustinov's departure from the Secretariat, although expected, was not an-

Mr. Ryabov is known to be a protégé of Mr. Brezhnev's heir apparent, Andrei P. Kirilenko. In the carly 1960s he was active in the Sverdlovsk city party apparatus,

Hungary: 'With Kadar here everything's all right where are the fireworks?

By Eric Bourne Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty years ago this week, Janos Kadar emerged as Hungary's new Communist leader. He has been in the job ever since, and most lungarians want him to carry on.

Last month, a party secretary and several ministers were changed. Public interest was cant. "As long as Kadar remains," an old (non-Communist) friend remarked to this writer, "everything is all right."

The comment was typical of public opinion about this Communist Party veteran. Mr. Kadar has established a remarkable degree of rapport, considering the circumstances in which he came to power.

The start could not have been more inuspicious. The Russians had overwhelmed the Hungarian uprising of October, 1956. Mr. Kadar, a member of reformist Prime Minister Imre Nagy's Cabinet when he declared Hungarian neutrality and appealed to the United Nations, had disappeared just before the final collapse of Mr. Nagy's government. After Soviet tanks had crushed all major resistance, Mr. Kadar resurfaced as head of a new government acceptable to the Soviets.

Although as a political prisoner he had been brutally mistreated by Hungary's former Stalinist regime, Mr. Kadar was regarded as a turncoat and worse for a long time after the traumatic events of 1956.

The two years of repression - the executions and the imprisonments - that followed as he re-established the Communist Party's authority did nothing to diminish this view.

But, once that task was accomplished, he initiated a slogan that introduced new attitudes and gradual reforms both to preserve the esthere is "much in Hungary today" that by sential communist system and to make it more striven for. palatable to the population at large.

The slogan "He who is not against us is with First of two articles. Next; "Half-ited" us" replaced the old one, "He who is not with and a firm hand on dissent

lessly by Hungary's postwar dictator, % Rakosi. The new slogan appealed to No. people and Communists, to religious beigg and nonbelievers, with assurances for all portunities and place in public life.

THE CHRISTIAN SCENCE OF

Slowly it gained credibility and public, port, and Mr. Kadar himself, through ac style of leadership and general approability, attained a measure of popular est unique within the Soviet bloc. There were accents on living standards as well as rela in economic management and an approxidegree of latitude for intellectual and gr

Views of Mr. Kadar's 1956 role were as fied by feelings that, after all, his actions determined by knowledge that there was: ternative if any prospects of reform wat; salvaged from defeat.

Increasingly, he has been soon attack! who understood better than any other bit. its of reform under the Russian aegis http: ern Europe. The tragic events in Czecia vakia 12 years later demonstrated those line

Mr. Kadar's prudence in this regard t been evident ever since in his careful de vance of commitments to the Soviet United its East bloc alliance and in cautious say: step domestic reforms that do not delay Russian conservatism unduly.

A confirmation of this success with kind of atmosphere it has produced care: Hungary's internationally known with it Dery, in a Western television film 🖦 Hungary to mark the 20th anniversary 41

Mr. Dery, an octogenarian who contine write, was himself jailed for supporting

Hirohito's golden jubilee:

Toshiko Matsuura Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Japan will try to put aside its political turmoil Nov. 10 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign. But it may be easier said than done

The first royal golden jubilee since Queen Victoria's in 1887, this one will underscore the - the time, that the Emperor was not divine. The fact that Emperor Ilirolate - whom many ex- younger Mr. Minobe, protesting that he could pected to be deposed and executed 30 years ago as a war criminal - now is the most senior head of state in the world

Considering the historical momentousness of the occasion, the celebrations here will be unpretentious. There will be no 21-gun salutes - Party members of the Diet (Parliament) indeed no military participation of any kind. Government employees will get only a half day off from work. Schoolchildren may not get any time off, since the teachers' union, Nikkyoso, is opposed to having the occasion celebrated.

The main official recognition will be the issuing of two commemorative stamps and a ceremony hosted by Prime Minister Takeo Miki for government officials in the Nippon Budokan Assembly Hall in Tokyo, a site normally used for sporting events and rock con-

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Rugs are enjoying a wave of worldwide prosperity.

Unofficially, the major observance of the jubilee will be special exhibitions in department stores across Japan on the theme of the Emperor's reign.

Even these low-key observances, however. are generating considerable political opposition. At the center of the controversy is the Socialist Party Governor of Tokyo, Ryokichi Minobe Mr. Minobe's father once went to prison for suggesting, contrary to official doctrine at not celebrate the first 20 years (1926-1945) of the Emperor's reign, announced even before being formally invited to the jubilee that he

In chorus with Mr. Minobe, the Communist who, out of principle, never attend its opening ceremony because of the Emperor's presence - announced that they opposed com-

memorating the jubilee and implied that they would not attend either. Thirty-million people, they asserted, had been killed in the Emperor's name during World War II, and participants in the jubilee ceremony would tacitly be condoning militarism and allowing attention to be diverted from the Lockheed payoff scandal that has rocked this country since February. On the other hand, the ultra-right, many of

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The celebration will be small

think that the ceremony should not be held be-If presided over by what they consider "effete politicians" such as Mr. Miki.

Then, too, there is the ultra-left, which is said to be making plans to disrupt the cercmony. Already there has been one abortive fire-bomb attack (Oct., 13) on the Imperial Palace. Police leaves are being canceled, and a full state of alert is planned for the duration of the jubilee period.

Coming as it does just one month before general elections must be held here, the jùbilce seems certain to have a significant effect on national politics. In the view of observers, the event is buttressing the position of hardpressed Prime Minister Miki by giving him the prestige of directing preparations and by postponing his resignation. To many Japanese, deposing Mr. Miki before the jubilee would be almost unpardonable since it would be seen as rudeness toward the Emperor.

Despite the political controversy surrounding the jubilee, most Japanese seem to respect the shy, diminutive Emperor, whose first love is said to be marine biology rather than affairs of state. Some 214,000 people are estimated to have trooped to the Imperial Palace last year to receive the Emperor's biannual greeting.

Behind the popular respect for the Emperor are both the weight of Confucian-Shintoist tradition and his record of sacrifice for his people. It is widely thought that he himself made the fateful decision that Japan surrender at the end of World War II, thus sparing his people much suffering at the prospective cost

whose members are World War II veterans, of his own life. Following the surrender he never attempted to fice or go into hiding, and cause it would damage the Emperor's dignity he shared the rigors of military occupation with his subjects as he had those of the war.

More powers given Mrs. Gandhi

By the Associated Press

The lower house of the Indian Parliament, with most opposition lawmakers boycotting, passed a constitutional amendment Nov. 2 giving Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government virtually unrestrained executive powers.

With only four dissenting votes, the house gave approval to the sweeping amendment, which the government says will speed a social and economic revolution and the opposition says will institutionalize dictatorship.

The amendment, rewriting the preamble and 59 clauses of India's 25-year-old democratic charter, curtails the powers of the judiciary to enforce civil libertles and review legislation and enables the government to ban "anti-national" groups and

The 366-to-4 vote, with the formality of upper house approval Nov. 3, came three days after the government announced the postponement of national elections for at least another year.

German generals fired for defending Nazi flier By David Mutch

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In firing two top Air Force generals for defending a Nazi wartime air ace, West German Defense Minister Georg Leber has driven home the point that military tradition and comradeship must be subordinate to political judgment and civilian rule.

The men dismissed were the Air Force's second highest-ranking officer, Lt. Gen. Walter Krupinsky, and his deputy, Maj. Gen. Karl-

They were fired for remarks made to report-

ers about a recent squadron rounion at a German air base. Germany's most decorated World War II airman, Stuka pilot Hans-Ulirich Rudel, appeared at the rally. He is said to have been one of Hitler's favorite pilots.

The political black mark against this pilot, however, is that even after 1945 he defended Hitler, as the newspaper Süddeutsche Zeitung describes it, "long after everyone had to know about the crimes of the National Socialist (Nazi) government."

The generals defended Mr. Rudel's appearance at the gathering. General Krupinski had flown with Mr. Rudel during the war. Political observers said the two officers

could have escaped with a severe reput However, the generals were quoted as a light Mr. Rudel had as much right to express opinion as "former communists who at in the [German] Parliament."

Social Democrats (SPD) whip, Herbert ner, who was in Moscow during part of the and who later made his way to Sweden jailed, read the Bible, joined the Luis Church, and left communism. Report of these comments drew for

from 40 SPD members of Parliament wh

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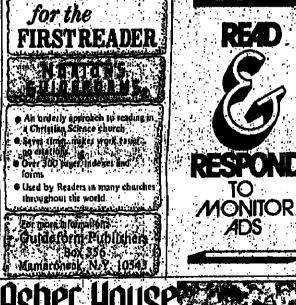
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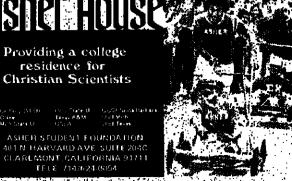
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Communists use church teaching to calm crisis

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Solid work is a moral obligation, and ability to make sacpart in political debate as in the last few r ritices — a Christian virtue." Words like these make unusual reading in a Communist-con-

trolled press, but this statement appeared in many Polish nowspapers otherwise preoccupied with the government view

of Poland's current pressing aconomic difficulties.

It was excorpted from a communique issued by the Roman Catholic Episcopate in September. The passage quote continued: "Honest work and sacrifice hinge on confidence in the authorities, who can gain this confidence through true care for the good of all citizens." It was featured in a report circulated by the official Polish Nows Agency and carried by Warsaw radio and almost all the

national Polish newspapers. Rarely if ever before in postwar Poland had a church pronouncement of this kind been published by the official media.
It added emphasis to two significant developments a large from the workers' angry reactions over the sensitive food

prices issue last June Critic of policies

Ever since World War II, the Polish primate, Stofan Gardinal Wyszyński, has been a frequent outspoken critic of Com-

munist policies. Rarely, however, since the short-lived "liber- to exercise restraint. They proposed annual

part in political debate as in the last few months. Not since that initial brief period has Poland's Communist leadership shown such concern to secure the church's goodwill and cooperation in its social and economic problem

Edward Glerek took over in December, 1971, after Mr. Gomulka had antagonized all strata of Polish Society, workers, and church included.

Mr. Gierek at once began what proved to be a successful party-to-people dialogue. He restored to the church buildings and lands sequestered after the war. Renewal of Poland's conlacts with the Vatican followed:

Disagreements resurface

More recently, old disagreements resurfaced. Relations already were cooler when the lood price riots shook the nation. ready were cooler when the lood price riots shook the nation.

The upshot, however, has been a remarkable show of come to clinterly attitudes by both party leadership and spiscopate.

The chirchmen make clear they still expect more leaway over new churches, religious teaching, and publications before a fully normal accord is possible.

But on the prices controversy the bishops presented a ball anced view. They urged government "understanding" of the public dismay that accompanied the issue and urged the public

At their most recent episcopal conference they we openly recognizing the government's problems and its new sity to stimulate public support in an extremely difficult nomic situation. nomic situation.

Appeal for amnesty renewed

They renewed the appeal for amnesty but urged all A to make sacrifices for the common good and to preserve lic order. Only by common effort can we overcome the disculties our country is facing, they concluded.

Mr. Glerck, meanwhile, was saying much the same b and making strong appeals to Polish patriotism. He assure the church it is counted among the patriots and as part of the land united Poland needed in a situation, which, he warns, has

easy answer

His attitude has been condiliatory all round. Nothing been said of additional trials arising from the riots. He spoken firmly of "cruitful cooperation" between church spoken firmly of "cruitful cooperation" between church state in working for "important national goals." It confirms the regime's anxiety to restore its national goals.

rapport, and the church's support can certainly help side the church sees tefter prospects for concessions.

But the way the two are using similar language is some onional positions hopeful in Polish politics.

Can Vietnam recover its lost 'fighting will'?

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thalland Vietnam may be about to significantly shake up its ruling Workers Party because of what is described as the "bewitching" of party cadres by a materialistic life-style, resulting in their loss of "fighting will."

These indications come from recent issues of iloc Tap, the official organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party, or Workers Party (VWP) as it is properly known.

In a surprisingly candid article, VWP Politburo member Nguyen Duy Trinh says Victnam's transition to socialism is showing "serious shortcomings" and that revolutionary change is required to remedy the situation. He attributes these shortcomings to "the decrease in the fighting will of a number of cadres" and he adds that the lack of "revolutionary qualities" has led to "ethical errors" that have had "serious political consequences throughout the

Exactly what errors Mr. Trinh is referring to is not clear, but the article specifically singles out party promotions that have come by virtue of personal relationships rather than personal ability and what the author terms as increasing "individualism" on the part of some

()

The comments of Mr. Trinh, who is also the Foreign Minister of Vietnam, are seen by observers in Bangkok as part of a continuing campaign designed to revitalize the now-softening revolutionary fervor of party members after a year and a half of quiescent reunification. The beginnings of the campaign were sig-naled by a Politburo directive Issued last July calling for all soldiers and party members to re-examine their revolutionary resolve and to further strive for party unity. Since the issuing of the directive, the campaign has been reaching an increasingly intensive, tempo and the Vietnamese news media these days commonly carry criticisms of party members who have taken the "wrong path" as well as discussions

on the proper virtues of a good cadre. This is attributed to the party's apparent difficulty in transforming itself from the wartime footing maintained since its inception to one in which it has complete political power but also the formidable tasks of governing and reconstructing the third largest socialist state in the world. Not the least of the new regime's problems are the psychological effects that have been nurtured by the direct contact between cadres and the remnants of the political and economic systems they succeeded in destroying after 80 years of war.

Many party members, accustomed to the austerities of a peasant revolutionary war, apparently have been impressed enough with the material abundance of the formerly capitalist Salgon that they have been lulled away from their revolutionary commitments. Another re-cent Hoc Tap article rebukes these members and cadres for "failing to preserve their own revolutionary qualities," This may allude to the increasing corruption of cadres reported by Vietnamese refugees, some of whom profess to have bought their way out of Indo-China.

The party leaders clearly seem concerned about the waning of revolutionary commitment and the consequences this may have for the Georgetown Club. It was the scene of many of

serious one since it would come at a critical juncture in the internal politics of Victnam, whose political reunification is yet to be completely assimilated and whose rebuilding programs are reportedly encountering increasing



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party's campaign in the last few months may well be intended to set the tenor for the Fourth Party Congress in mid-December. The congress will be the first since 1960, and the sweeping changes that have occurred in Indo-China and the world in the intervening years most certainly will be dealt with in the coming

The congress could produce the blueprint of a newly designed party that is more suited for the tasks confronting Vietnam.

The agenda calls for the establishing of a new five-year plan and the adoption of a "revelutionary socialist plan for the whole of Vietnam." These tasks, along with the election of a new Central Committee, will allow ample opportunity for the party to considerably alter its direction if deemed necessary.

The face of the Central Committee may be significantly changed as the party responds to recent criticisms by southern Vietnamese to the effect that the northerners have a disproportionate hand in the running of things. The VWP's chief of organization, Le Duc Tho, is thought to have spent the past five months in southern Vietnam, possibly recruiting more southerners for party membership. A move to bring more southerners into the ranks would be a major step toward integration of the southern region into the national governmental and political structures.



Communist cadres relaxing: the party doesn't like the picture

Korean mystery man: success and a bribery charge

peddling to U.S. congressmen.

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By Louise Sweeney Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The rocketing social success of Park Tong-sun on the Washington social scene made him an ideal middleman between U.S. rice dealers' and the South Korean Government, says an acquaintance here of Mr. Park.

"When they saw all the press publicity about is being high society in Washington, the South Korean Government became more confident that [he] was the guy who should become the obbyist for the government," says one Park

"There was no question - everyone in the Korean community knew he was involved in this rice business. But he gave a different impression to the American public, which was very naïve. He is a soft-spoken type of guy, ro-tund," and he ingratiated himself with Washingtonians, who were not aware of his true connections, says the South Korean source.

This Park acquaintance was referring to allegations that Mr. Park's party and gift-giving were financed mostly by commissions he and the South Korean Government pressed from U.S. rice dealers making federally subsidized rice sales to South Korea under the Food for Peaco program.

Another acquaintance of Mr. Park's describes him as being "very polished, very smooth. . . . He gave these superb buffets, fabulous food, and . . . money was no object."

A graduate of Georgetown University who had long had roots in the Washington commu-

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given for House Democratic Whip Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D) of Massachusetts. One acsubpoena and did not appear, we would be sub quaintance of Mr. Park's remembers "the ject to contempt" proceedings, Mr. Feldman smashing guests list, people from the Hill, the White House, ambassadors; few people would "We are denying that Mr. Park ever made

turn down a thing like a party for the House any illegal contributions," says legal spokes man Feldman. He added that Mr. Park had left the country on a business trip before the last seen in Japan, say he will return to the investigation began. U.S. to face a federal grand jury probe involving allegations of bribery and influence

The investigation could involve as many as 90 members of Congress whose names were found with notations of possible contributions "We don't have any knowledge of when he'll when Mr. Park was stopped by customs agent return, but we can tell you he didn't leave the in Alaska in 1973.

Mr. Park is alleged to be at the center of band of South Koroan agents working under or



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country to escape process [serving]. As far as we know, he'll be back," said Cary Feldman, a spokesman for the Washington law firm of ders from South Korean President Park Chung lundley & Cacheris which represents Mr. Hee, who gave between \$500,000 and \$1 million Park. Mr. Feldman said that the firm was confident enough of his return that it "had agreed a year in gifts, cash, and campaign contribu shopping in munich tions to U.S. congressmen and other govern to accept process, if someone serves a sub-



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By Ronald Vickers

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

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United Nations

Proposed fund insufficient to feed the hungry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prospects are bright that a long-delayed \$1 billion UN fund to help the hungriest countries grow more food finally will come into being.

Saudi Arabia has hinted it probably will give an extra \$30 million to enable UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to formally establish the fund by mid-November.

At a meeting in Rome Sept. 30, Iran broke a two-year deadlock by agreeing to increase its donation by \$20 million to \$125 million. Britain, Denmark, Norway, and Austria also agreed to give a total of \$10 million more.

This ended a prolonged political disagreement between the developed nations and the oil producers about who should pay the lion's share for "third world" agricultural detary of State Henry Kissinger pledged \$200 million from the United States, which Congress has approved.

But Dr. Kissinger wanted the oil-producing countries to match the \$500 million that the West was to raise to establish that food and oil politics cannot be kept separate.

At first the oil nations said they would put up \$400 million and not a penny more. They maintained that world hunger was not a product of oll prices, but of centuries of exploitation by the developed countries.

But now the developed countries have raised their pledge to \$550 million, and the oil countries have promised \$420 million.

For two years a kind of "You first, Henry," "After you, Ali," dialogue meant that no new help went to the needy Africans and Aslans. Indeed, complacency was fostered by a

Food Conference in Rome in 1974, U.S. Secre- in world food supplies. Production rose just 2 percent in 1975, a hairs breadth ahead of annual world population growth of 1.9 percent but below a total rise of 3 percent in demand because of higher incomes. This year a 6 percent increase in world food production is expected, largely because of agricultural recovery in the Soviet Union and a favorable Asian monsoon.

> World food reserves of 118 million tons are the highest since 1973, when they reached 120. million tons. But this is still only 13 percent of consumption, not the 17-18 percent experts consider safe. Reaching that level would take at least three more years of record harvests.

And higher costs for food, oil, and fertilizer have increased the poorest countries' current account deficits from \$3.9 billion in 1973 to \$12.7 billion in 1975 and something above \$13

eroded by 20 percent the real value of the p billion fund at a time when agricultural aid it

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTOR

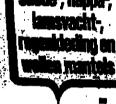
The World Bank, the single biggest donor $_{10}$ irrigation works, fertilizer production, and other agricultural projects in the "third world," will reduce funding to agriculture by \$230 million to \$1.6 billion in fiscal 1976.

So the world is no closer to coming to gries with its food problem.

The reluctance of the rich to finance any aid approaching this magnitude has led to a search for alternatives to help the poor countries overcome chronic food shortages. World Bank director Robert S. McNamara favors direct aid to the small farmer, the peasants on one or two-acre plots who produce 95 percent of the







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GIERSTRAAT 12 / HAARLEM Gunstige Preise State governors in Australia are appointed

Sydney, Australia On Dec. 1 an event unprecedented in the 188year history of Australia will take place: An aboriginal pastor, a member of a society that prime minister. until recently had advanced only to a Stone Until the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr,

The Governor-Designate, Sir Douglas Nicholls, is widely admired and respected for his work among - and struggles on behalf of - his people. However, many Australians, including some long-term supporters of aboriginal causes, are deeply concerned the appointment

fice or to the advancement of aboriginal

by Queen Elizabeth II on the recommendation of state premiers, just as the governor-general is appointed on the recommendation of the

Age culture, will take over as governor of dismissed the Labor Party government of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam last November, it was generally assumed none of the "Queen's men" had any real power. But now nobody is sure. And this uncertainty over the political thrust for republic status here - at

may not be to the advantage of either the ofernors' offices in doubt.

Even if the Queen remains titular head of Australia for many years to come, as seems likely, the position of the governors seems certain to be eroded, if not abolished altogether. Already the opposition Labor Party in the State of Western Australia has announced that, when elected to office, it will not recommend any further governors to the Queen - therefore

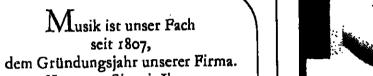
dence would be thrown open to the public. The Premier of South Australia, Don Dunstan, who chose Sir Douglas as the next goverextent of vice-regal power has accelerated the nor of his state, vehemently denies that his choice of an aborigine for the position signifies

abolishing the position. The vice-regal resi-

New governor of S. Australia: aboriginal chosen any diminution of status accorded the office.

To some, Mr. Dunstan's recommendation is merely a long overdue and well-merited recognition of an outstanding member of the aboriginal population. To others, including some of his own supporters, the Premier's choice places a relatively inexperienced and moderately educated person in a position to which neither his background nor his abilities suit him.

Opponents of the appointment lean over backward to deny that there is any racism in their opinions. They acknowledge Sir Douglas's achievements, his integrity, and his social concern. But, they say, he does not come from a social background that would serve him in dealing with all levels of society.



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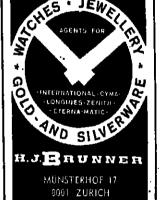
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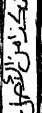
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Hip I

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United States

Windmills: heyday vet to come

By Dayld F. Sallsbury

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Warren, Vermont Half a dozen small windmills spun furlously in the gusty, au-

They looked puny against the scale of scudding clouds and the rising slope of the White Mountains. Yet, within the next decade, wind machines similar to these may be supplying a significant portion of America's energy needs.

"This industry is in about the same place as aviation was in 1914," said Louis Divone, acting chief of wind energy conversion at the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), gazing at the towers and whiching blades.

Aviation moneers realized that the arribane would bring revolutionary changes, he continued, but it was difficult to see that by looking at the crude constructions of cloth, wood, and wire that they were building and flying.

But only 10 years later, two U.S. Army pilots had flown around the world. And by 1834, sleek, all-metal, and efficient airliners swept the older-style planes out of the sky.

Mr. Divone is convinced that the technology for catching the wind and putting it to work has reached a similar threshold, and in the next few years will go through a period of rapid change and growth. In the ERDA's latest national energy plan, it is estimated that wind systems may be churning out power equivalent to 6 million barrels of petroleum a year by 1985. And this could mushroom to over 400 million barrels a year by the end of the century.

The primitive wind generators which had prompted Mr. Divone's remarks had been erected for the annual meeting of the American Wind Energy Association, where he outlined the federal wind-energy program.

 $\langle \rangle$

In its three-year lifetime, the conference has steadily grown. The first meeting was "a handful of people getting together in a basement in Detroit," recalled Don Mayer, founder of North Wind Power Company here. More than 250 people attended this year's event.

Wind power has found its strongest advocates on college campuses and in the ranks of individual inventor/entreprèneurs.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

You think the Americans have just voted for

the President of the United States. They

haven't: they've voted for one of the 538 elec-

tors who comprise the electoral college, The

college elects the president.

Most American voters thought the presidential election was on the first Tuesday after the

first Monday of November. It isn't; it's on De-

cember 13, 1976, when the electors meet in

their state capitals; their votes will be sent to

Washington where they will be opened before a

ceremonial joint aession of Congress, Jan. 6.

You thought that under the American sys- making him president.



A new age of wind energy is on the way

University scientists have done advanced theoretical calculations and studies while people in small companies, like North Wind Power, have been learning what it takes to put together reliable wind-energy systems.

"Wind machines are not as simple as they look," a number of the people at the conference commented, but a mood of optimism pervaded the gathering.

"I think there will be a real breakthrough in the next four or five years," said Mr. Mayer. He thinks this will come about because electronic switching devices have been developed which "condition" a wind generator's power to make it com- for an even larger machine.

No, no, it's next month that Americans choose their president

patible with the electrical utility system.

- In 1888, Grover Cleveland (D) got 100,000 tion is thrown into the House of Representation

"The enthusiasts have gotten more realistic and the cynic have begun to see the potential," said Ned Coffin of Enerted, Norwich, Connecticut, distributor. He feels there already's a large market for windpower in remote locations. Penetralla this market will allow manufacturers to produce in larger we ume and reduce equipment costs, he suggests.

Meanwhile, the federal government is concentrating on glad windmills. A year ago a generator was erected with 60-foot w lors. More recently, General Electric was awarded a control

chance will some day hit."

rated and nothing was done.

mur after close elections.

tives where each state has one vote, regardes

college "the most dangerous blot on our Cor

Thomas Jefferson in 1823 called the elector

stitution" and he warned "that some unluck !..

In 1969, after the Nixon-Humphrey election

had almost been thrown into the House, in

House of Representatives approved a con-

stitutional amendment, 339-70, to replace the

electoral college with direct popular voting. In

Students watch attentively each four years

to see if the 1876 and 1888 crises will be re-

peated. "Almost - but not quite." they mur-

the Senate, however, the urgency had evapo-

Monday, November 8, 1976 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR <u>environment</u>

Rapid crowding of earth slackens off

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The population of Spaceship Earth, now about 4 billion, is still growing. But the rate of growth has slowed so dramatically over the past five years that a long-predicted doubling of the population may not occur.

Lester R. Brown, president of Worldwatch Institute, says a new survey indicates that falling birthrates and rising death rates in some areas of the world have caused a braking of world population growth, which peaked in the early 1970s.

"I would not be surprised if the world population never again doubled, despite the standard rhetoric of UN and political speechwriters, said Dr. Brown Demographers had previously believed that a world population of 10 to 45 billion would be reached before a leveling — jor decline in world history. off began, he noted.

Dr Brown's comments were made as

Worldwatch, an international research organization based here, released its latest study, "World Population Trends: Signs of Hope, Signs of Stress."

The study, written by Dr. Brown, found that the drop in population growth is two-edged. It includes falling birthrates in three major population areas (Western Europe, North America, and East Asia) and rising death rates from food shortages in parts of Asia (India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka) as well as sections of Af-

World population in 1970 reached 3.5 billion and last year it was up to 3.9 billion. But the survey points out that the rate of growth has slowed by 5 million people a year, plummeting from an annual increase of 60 million in 1970 to an annual increase of 64 million in 1975.

In percentages the growth rate has dipped from 19 percent to 1.64 percent, the first ma-

Mr. Brown attributes the falling birthrate to "the widening availability of family planning

The survey notes that the U.S. population growth rate unexpectedly plunged by one-third between 1970 and '75. Mr. Brown attributes the lower rate in part to "unanticipated social factors" beyond family planning. These include "a decline in the marriage rate, women Increasingly moving into the labor market (now up to 42 percent), the changing concept young women have of themselves and what they want to do." He pointed out that female enrollments have doubled since 1970 in some graduate

The Worldwatch survey indicates a startling drop in the birthrate in China, which makes up one-fifth of the world's population, from 32 to 19 births per thousand persons. He calls it the "most rapid national drop ever recorded for a five-year span." Mr. Brown describes Chinese lovernment family planning as "the most aggressive anywhere in the world."

The survey notes that East Asia's population

growth rate is down one-third, largely because of China, and that the North American rate is also down a third. The West European rate has been cut in half. As of 1975, four countries, East Germany, West Germany, Luxembourg. and Austria, brought West European popu-

lation growth to a halt. The Worldwatch survey also says that a decline in world food stocks during the 1970s has resulted in a rising death rate from prolonged hunger in poorer countries. In India, for instance,the estimate for 1972 was 1 million deaths

from food scarcity. Mr. Brown points out that the world food surpluses of the '50s and '60s are gone in the '70s; in 1972, world consumption of grain exceeded production for the first time.

In 1970, grain reserves amounted to 89 days of world consumption; now they're down to 30 days, which Mr. Brown calls "just a pipeline

The Worldwatch survey says the resulting food shortage has killed the most individuals.



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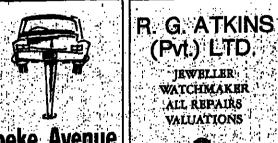
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SI-IOPMONITOR ADVERTISERS

Commentary: Mr. Carter's opportunity

For an ambitious young man who would like shock of the oil embargo and the rise in the to go down in history as a good and constructorities of oil. tive President, Jimmy Carter has a better than He did the first extremely well. He did the ready to start working again. But he doesn't

At least one thing said during the campaign is true. The United States at the present moment is marking time. Democrats called the condition "stagnation." which was of course a partisan interpretation. A fair way of putting it is that the United States has been through a long period of strenuous activity which left dis in need of a period of rest and recuperation, or just a plain vacation from effort.

Looking back Americans should all agree now that Jerry Ford was substantially what his country needed at the time. The leaders of the Congress who plaked him out of their own midst as a receiver in bankruptcy chose woll. His jobs were, first, to restore confidence in the integrity of the federal government in Washington, second, to give the country a re-spite from the drain of overcommitment over seas; and third, to repair the damage to the American economy caused by the enormous cost of the Victiam was and the unexpected

tem the candidate who gets the most popular

Not necessarily so - particularly not in a

Perhaps you think that if a state elects a

slate of Democratic electors (or the other way

around) they have to vote for the Democratic

candidate? Not at all. The Founding Fathers

firmly declared that electors should have free-

dom of choice; some have exercised this privi-

- In 1876, Gov. Samuel Tilden (D) of New

York got 260,000 more popular votes that Ruth-

erford B. Hayes (R) of Ohio but lacked one

vote of a majority in the electoral college. A

15-man commission voting on partisan lines, 8 to 7, awarded contested electors to Hayes,

close election. Popular votes are one thing;

votes in November beats his opponent.

electoral college votes are another.

lege in recent times.

ine Congress Triey had to tell him firmly not another penny for Indo-China, and nothing for Angola. But in the end he could point with pride during lie election campaign to the fact that to American soldier was in compat any where in the world And I suspect lifat even critical economisis will eventually agree that his lindling of the economic altustion was probably just about right.

In other words, Gerald Ford, did well what he was hired to do; get the United States back on an even keel and working again. The country is vasily better off than it was on the day he took over from Richard Nixon. He deserves his country's grateful thanks. To ask any more of him than that would be unfait, and she probably wasn't the right man for more. His experience has been in making the political machine work, but not in giving it direction.

Well, the machine is in working order sgain, but it does not have any real sense of direction.

tion. The United States today is like the man The power of concentration and least today is like the man

Timoy Caree, in his nomination acceptance speech, said:

"I see an America on the move again. united a diverse and vital and tolerant nation , an America that lives up to the majesty of our Constitution and the simple decemoy of our

more popular votes than Benjamin Harrison

In 1976 there was no strong third-party can-

didate in the field. This reduced the chances of

a divided election. Article II of the Constitution

". . . the person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number

be a majority of the whole number of electors

It is the requirement of "majority" (in

today's terms, 270 electors out of 538) that is

one hurdle for popular rule. In 1968, for ex-

ample, George Wallace won 46 electoral votes,

which almost gave him the balance of power.

If nobody gets an electoral majority the elec-

to 168 for Cleveland, making him president.

(R) of Indiana, But Harrison got 277 electors of size.

people."
Campaign thetorie?

Campaign thatoric?

Yes, in part. Whether he has any clear idea a powerful inclination in the electorate to stry about a new sense of direction is something we with what they had rather than take a chance will an find out between now and insugnation on the unknown.

It is insugiral address should fell us notre than the speech he made when he are cepted the nomination. So fat there is little on the unknown man; obviously in the hope that he record to suggest that he has the intellege the intellege of a Woodrow Wilson the political skill for the unknown man; obviously in the hope that of a Woodrow Wilson the political skill for the unknown man; obviously in the hope that the unknown man; obviously in the hope that the unknown man; obviously in the hope that of a Woodrow Wilson the political skill for the unknown man; obviously in the hope that the unknown.

The provided the interest the unknown man; obviously in the hope that the unknown man; obviously in the hope that the unkn

just back from vacation. He is rested and pursuit of a purpose are tools. So far, Mr. Carthe United states of enormous obstacles. Getting the

nomination was in itself a remarkable achievement. Winning the election was harder by Isr than the earlier opinion polls seemed to indicate. It is no easy task to take the election away from a man as friendly and forthright as Gerald Ford, who has also been a good, effec tive and quite successful President. There was a powerful inclination in the electorate to stay

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*Mr. Carter goes to Washington

the transition toward his take-over Jan. 20. He conferences. is likely to spend three or four days a week in the capital until his inauguration.

Actually, Mr. Carter began work for a possible assumption of power last summer when he assembled a 16-member transition team in

The team, headed by young, Atlanta lawyer Jack Watson, has assembled a lengthy list of possible appointees to a Carter administration. The names have been arranged by areas of interest, experience, background - a catalog of talent that Mr. Carter can draw upon for hundreds of appointments in the next few months.

Mr. Watson's team has also studied areas that will need ouick Carter attention - such as 147 pieces of legislation that expire next year. They have also studied international treaties which will go out of existence unless Mr. Carter acts quickly upon taking office.

Long road traveled

From page 1

mali -

ema

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Mr. Cartor's record-breaking odyssey for the White House carried him 461,245 miles to 1,029 cities and towns. He made 1,495 speeches. He began almost alone. flying in a tourist-class seat across the country nearly two years ago. and winding up with his own Boeing 727 jet with air to ground computer terminal and a campaign staff that topped 700 persons.

After his unprecedented public exposure, come ambassador to the United Nations. Mr. Carter now is expected to submerge him-

Aldes say Mr. Carter probably will go to public appearances will be relatively few in the for what he wants, and he will pull any power Washington within two weeks to begin work on first year, although he will hold regular press

> His first, and perhaps most important task, will be the selection of his Cabinet and other high-level appointees. He has given no significant hints of the eventual choices.

Some names have been bandled about by po-Iltical observers, but these are not necessarily indicative of the eventual choices.

Among those mentioned for Secretary of State, for example, have been James Schlesinger, the former Secretary of Defense, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, a Columbia University professor. Mr. Schlesinger has also been mentioned for the Defense job.

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, was instrumental in Mr. Carter's early primary victories, and must be considered a prime choice for Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Lawrence Klein of the University of Pennsylvania has been Mr. Carter's chief economic consultant. He might be in line for the Council of Economic Advisers, if he wants it.

Andrew Young, the congressman who rallied critical black support around Mr. Carter in the early days of the campaign, probably could have any job he wants says a Carter aide laughingly. Mr. Young says he wants nothing, but observers suggest he may eventually be-

Those who know Mr. Carter best expect him self in his new job. Close aides suggest that to be an activist president. He will work hard

levers that he can get his hand on.

If Congress resists Mr. Carter, they can expect an all-out fight. Some observers are expecting Mr. Carter to have a short political

Shaking the status quo

With a heavily Democratic Congress, Mr. Carter might be expected to enjoy smooth going; but this isn't necessarily so.

The President-Elect speaks vehemently of shaking up the status quo. Although he is wealthy himself, he expresses compassion for the poor, the sick, the underprivileged. He vows to be their spokesman in the halls of gov-

Special interest groups - like the oil and gas industry, autos, defense, transportation - are deeply entrenched in Congress. Many of Mr. Carter's aims go directly against their financial interest, and they can be expected to turn to Congress as a brake on this Georgia activ-

One of the roughest confrontations could involve the federal bureaucracy. Mr. Carter is expected to seek blanket authority to remold the bureaucracy - slashing agencies and bureaus from the books, and redrawing the lines

He has pledged to cut the present 1,900 federal agencies to only 200. If he goes through with that, some observers think there could be a fireworks display bigger than anything seen during the bicentennial celebration.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTOR From page 1

*Without Kissinger

Carter administration, but there is as yet r reason to expect a decisive change in the American role. The general situation in the Middle East is evolving now toward a moment, perhaps six months away, when Arabs and L. raelis will both be ready for a try at a decisive diplomatic settlement of their 30-year-old hos-

The Arabs are moving toward a new unity Under the skillful leadership of Saudi Arabia the rift between Egypt and Syria has been mended. The fighting in Lebanon has been decisive in reducing the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) to a weapon subject to Syr. ian control. It is now a bargaining power in Arab hands

The Israelis know that the decisive negotiation lies ahead. They too are getting thek negotiating position in order. There will be a moment when Washington will expect them to make the territorial concessions without which no permanent settlement is conceivable the only question is whether Mr. Carter and his new secretary of state will be as willing and able as Dr. Kissinger to play the necessary American role.

Among professional diplomats there is some concern that Mr. Carter compromised his ability in this respect by remarks during the political campaign which sounded too anti-Arab and too pro-Israel to permit a balanced American role. But experts who have examined the text carefully say that Mr. Carter never threw away his ability to push for a settlement within the boundaries of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which contemplates a substantial return to the pre-1976 frontiers of

A preliminary test of the Carter posture to ward the Middle East will come before the inauguration when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meets on Dec. 15 b Qatar. This meeting will almost certainly mean another rise in the price of Arabian of Mr. Carter's attitude toward this expeciable event will test his ability to keep within negotlating range of the Arabs.

One change there will be. Dr. Kissinger will leave the government. The Carter commitment on that point has been categorical When asked whether Dr. Kissinger might be staying on at the State Department after the inauguration, Mr. Carter replied that if Dr. Kissinger did not have the grace to resign M would be the first man fired. Conceivably, his successor might seek his occasional advice.

But other governments might as well adjust hemselves to the prospect of a time, now under three months away, when there will be a world without a Dr. Kissinger at the State De-

The change may be painful for some, probably most for the Soviets who know him well. But not even Henry Kissinger can be Secretary

Opposing forces wrench at fragile Rhodesia talks Overseas news editor of

These seemingly imcompatible pieces of the Rhodesla jigsaw puzzle need to be fitted together, with the Geneva conference on the country's future barely under way:

The Christian Science Monitor

 Escalating black guerrilla activity. Rhodesians on black guerrilla camps across the border in Mozambique. · Informal meetings by Britain's UN Am-

bassador Ivor Richard with all black and white delegations to consider fixing a date for Rhodesian independence under a black prime minister with a multiracial cabinet.

· Reported plans by Rhodeslan Prime Min-

ister Ian Smith, chief white Rhodesian spokesman at Geneva, to return to Rhodesia because the conference is moving too slowly.

The slepped-up guerrilla activity and accompanying rhetoric from black Rhodeslans in Geneva are in fact a political necessity for the black leaders participating in the conference. They run the risk of being outflanked by more radical forces opposed to negotiation if they • The biggest hot-pursuit attack by white-led give the impression of "selling out" to Mr. Smith (or the U.S. or Britain). For the same reason they must avoid giving the impression of receiving as a bestowal from whites the independence and political control of their country which they deem to be theirs by right.

One of those African leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, but it bluntly on the second day of the conference: "We have come to this confer-

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here in a spirit of give and take. We have come here only to take: to take our country."

On the white side, Mr. Smith has the political need to assure his constituency in Rhodesia that he is not "cutting and running" or abandoning all to the "forces of barbarism, allied with communism" - as so many Rhodesian whites see the tide of African nationalism. This explains Mr. Smith's own tough talk and apparent impatience in Geneva - as well as the orders last week for the hot pursuit against black guerrilla bases in Mozambique.

There is a risk of all this wrecking the talks In Geneva. The whites could be reinforced in their conviction that they face "forces of barbarism," the blacks in their suspicion that they are facing "racists" whose only intention is to imiliate and outmaneuver them. Yet any such strains did not prevent the sur-

prise announcement by conference chairman Richard that all parties had agreed to meet informally Nov. 2 to discuss a date for Rhodesian independence under a black prime min-

Mr. Smith's interpretation of his negotiations singer in September is that independence is to reminder of this.

ence fully aware of our strength. [We are] not come within two years. But the African nationalists in Geneva have indicated that they want it quicker than that - perhaps by September,

> Presumably this earlier date is one that the informal session of the conference at least was looking. Whether Mr. Smith is willing to agree to it or not, his preparedness to discuss dates is a sign either of his flexibility in private - or of the pressures on him.

> In addition to a long private discussion with conference chairman Richard Monday, Mr. Smith also had a private talk with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs William Schaufele. Mr. Schaufele has been sent to Geneva by Secretary Kissinger to assist wherever he can from the wings.

When Dr. Kissinger won Mr. Smith's agreement in September to an early transfer of political power from whites to blacks in Rhodesia - where blacks outnumber whites 22 to 1 - the clinching argument from the U.S. side was that under no circumstances could the vastly outnumbered white Rhodesian minority count on American help to retain its privileged position. with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kis- Mr. Schaufele's presence in Geneva alone is a

Black Rhodesians push for larger British role in settlement

By Takashi Oka Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The starting point of meaningful talks on Rhodesia here must be "an agreement by Britain to fix a date for independence," says Robert G. Mugabe.

Mr. Mugabe leads the most militant of the four black delegations to the Geneva conference on setting up an interim government in Rhodesia. He is generally accepted here as the spokesman for the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe People's Army. (Black Africans call Rhodesia "Zimbabwe.") He has formed a Patriotic Front with Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union.

At the talks so far, Mr. Mugabe's consistent stand - indeed that of all four African delegations - has been for Britain to "toke up its responsibilities as the colonial power."

British chairman Ivor Richard has resisted this demand, despite apparent American support for the African position. To declare Rhodesia a colony again and send out a governor Il years after having failed to stop the white minority regime's unilateral declaration of independence would be merely to assume responsibility without power, in the British view.

Britain would become the target of conflicting demands from the various black political groupings, as well as from the white settlers. Mr. Mugabe, who spoke at an interview with

a group of American journalists Nov. I was sewere in his attitude toward Rhodesia's white "We don't want to hear about it," he ex-

claimed at mention of the so-called trust fund. or safety net, that the British and American governments are trying to set up to help keep whites in Rhodesia after independence (and to indemnify those who wish to leave):

He said he wished to cause 'no unnecessary

Correction

A reader in Rhodesia has pointed to mislakes in an article on that country filed from ternational edition duted Aug. 16. These mistakes concern military service and currency regulations in Rhodesia.

The facts are these. On military service: the age of registration has been lowered from 17 to general of ZANU (although the deposed Mr. 16 years, but young men are not called up until they are 18. On currency restrictions: the emigration allowance has been reduced from 5,000 Rhodesian dollars to 1.000 Rhodesian dollars per family, and the yearly amount available to an individual Rhodeslan for vacationing outside the country has been out from 400 Rhodesian dollars to 250 Rhodesian dollars. (The Rhode-Mr. Mugabe says that he and Mr. Nkomo stand sian dollar is roughly equivalent to U.S. \$1.60.)



Mugabe: 'No unnecessary suffering'

suffering" to those who have until now belonged to a "privileged society." But once Zimbabwe becomes independent, all citizens who choose to stay, black or white, will be Zimbabweans. There will be no harassment, torture. nor discrimination against the whites, he says,

but "let them accept the new order."

A former schoolleacher, Mr. Mugabe was
educated in Roman Catholic mission schools and at Fort Hare University in South Africa, the alma mater of such well-known South African black leaders as Nelson Mandela. Mr. Mugabe made the transition from political activist to leader of an armed struggle not in one

jump he said, but almost naturally, because there was no other way out.
With Joshus Nikomo, he participated in the formation of the Zimbabwe African Peoples. Union. But 'passive resistance and peaceful negotiations took us nowhere." So he parted Ndabaning Sithole in forming ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union

Mr. Mugabe was imprisoned for 10 years and London and appearing in the daily edition of released only in December, 1974, along with the Monitor dated Aug. 9 and in the weekly in- . Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole. He and Mr. Sithole chose different political paths while they `were in jail. Today, Mr. Mugabe is based in Maputo, capi-

tal of Mozambique, and serves as secretary-Sithole still claims the title of president) and spokesman for ZIPA. A socialist, he has advocated drastic restric-

tions on land ownership in an independent Zimbabwe that Mr. Nkomo does not go along with. But for the immediate task of negotiating to bring about the independence of Zimbabwe. shoulder to shoulder.

*British pound needs British help

basis of the team's report the IMF will decide the terms on which to grant Mr. Callaghan's most hard-nosed critics of Britain's economic request for a \$3.9 billion standby credit (the final amount Britain is entitled to draw on as a member of the fund).

The IMF team, headed by expatriate Briton Alan Whittome, is going over the Treasury's books with a fine-tooth comb.

the overcast skies, the damp chill of November. In Parliament, bectle-browed Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, soldiers on, with Conservatives shouting at him to resign, and left-wing Labourites deeply suspicious he may have to make wounding cuts in spending on social programs in order to satisfy Britain's overseas creditors.

The pound, after declining steeply in the last certainly in the \$1.58 to \$1.59 range, a prey to . (July through September), Britain's imports on every passing rumor.

Outgoing President Ford and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, have reiterated: declined to 12 percent, began to rise again and their faith in Britain, and there is hope here now is close to 14 percent. Unemployment is that Jimmy Carter's presidential victory will somewhat less than a million and a half and

plight. (Mr. Ford's Secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, has been considered one of the performance, the most unyielding advocate of traditional bankers' ways of solving balance of payments crises - by cutting public spending and squeezing the money supply.)

Fundamentally, Britain's problem is that It is a tense, unhappy time here, mirroring turing industry has not kept pace, either with the need to raise exports or with domestic demand. Imports have soared while exports have grown at a much slower rate. Since March the pound has fallen from \$2 to under \$1.60 on international exchanges, yet this has not so far stimulated exports. It has only increased the cost of imports.

After an encouraging first-quarter rise in exports this year, the second and third quarters week of October to below \$1.60, still bobs una sterling basis totaled £7,319 million, or £1,185 million more than exports: Inflation, which had

panies of capital needed for expansion.

There is wide agreement among economists

In the starkest terms, whatever happens, the housewife is going to have to pay more for her ssential shopping needs, her husband's takehome pay is going to increase only marginally, if at all, and jobs are not going to be easier to

that the answer to Britain's problems is not the

At the factory level, somehow or other man-

drastic import curbs and the siege economy advocated by some Labour left-wingers. Mr. sive cuts for next year, but that to impose drato social unrest and prove counterproductive.)

percent minimum lending rates squeeze com-

Healey has hinted that, in order to meet conditions the IMF may impose, he may have to reverse previous promises and cut public spending before Christmas. (The government's line until now has been that it has prepared extenconian cuts precipitously this year would lead

agement and the work force are going to have to work together in far greater harmony than heretofore, to increase production and push British goods vigorously out into the world once more. It is not an exciting formula, but it mean even greater sympathy for Britain's may increase somewhat as unprecedented 15 is the only one that seems likely to work.

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Company in which he spoke, the so-called Irish and its concept of universal human rights.

National Caucia, his best described by the outer of universal human rights.

National Caucia, his best described by the outer of the former of the fargely of his largely of his largely

London critics of Mr. Carter are also afraid.

Fresh arrests in Britain under the Prevention of Terrorism Act indicate that another campaign on English soil is expected. Meanwhile unning the risk of failure and discredit

just might be the one road out of the Ulster

From page 1

*Is there a role for U.S. in Ulster? diffication, too, for the protests that have been doctrine of sovereignty has in many ways been repressive English. The prospect of being able his magic wand over the problem.

"a bunch of emigrant Dat-earthers." Some at least of its members are known to have contacts with the men of violonce. It is feared that by fraternizing with lilem, Mr. Carter may lend respectability to the fund-raisers and guinrummers of the 111A.

London critics of Mr. Garter are also afrait the concept of our country's standing firm for that by parading in his "British Out", button, and even funting at American pressure, he may bave given second wind to republican target of the second as a mechanism for interfering in the law and order republican target of may it is argued have put into their heads an idea that was never there be fore. That of American coming to their rescut.

The sovereignty of recognized national governments and their right to rule free of mandamentals of interpultional relations. The alarmed at the prophese of all fatths and hat their right to rule free of mandamentals of interpultional relations. The alarmed at the prophese of all and an ability and interpultion of a very nacional states in a constantly hiffing and puffing against. "unwarrantable interference with the law and mandamentals of interpultional relations. The alarmed at the prophese of the alarmed at the pr

ish National Caucus, give further cause for alarm, Not only did be tell the assembled Irish Americans that he had just been talking to Cardinal Cooke — in other words, hob-nobbing with a prince of the Roman Catholic Church but they had been discussing the need for "a commission on international peace, to pursue the concept of our country's standing firm for human pights."

biunt teeth. The might of the United States been known to draw blood on the offer hand.

Yet there is to be heard in some Common wealth diplomatic clickes here; a small heretical voice saying? Why hot? Why shouldn't the United States of positively invited and well-commission on international peace, to pursue with a Kisslinger Plan for Ireland? Can shyone human pights.

made against Mr. Carter's "intervention." The weakened by the birth of the United Nations to go over the heads of the United Kingdom are some observers who think that

canifigure, Maire Drumm, in a Belfast hospital has opened up a new range of retaliation political initiatives appear to be at a standstill. Lipidon seems to pin what hope it has upon the gallantry, even martyr-spirit, of the Women's Peace Movement. But if the Movement is to make peace, and not just say No lo violence, it will have to take stands on the causes of conflict. That will mean taking sides:

Iti spite of the peace women, there are still plenty of young men and women prepared to make war - or at least enough to keep it go ing A haive American intervention might play into their hands. But a sophisticated exercise.

Africa

An interview with Joshua Nkomo

By Takoshi Oka Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"We came here to Geneva because there's a war," said Joshua Nkomo, one of the Rhodesian black nationalist leaders. "Our effort is to remove the causes of the war by an acceptable solution. As long as we have not done so, the war will con-

Mr. Nkomo is president of the Zimbabwe African l'eople's Union and perhaps the best known internationally of the four black leaders who have come to Geneva for talks with white Rhodesian Prime Minister Jan Smith under British chairman-

The talks are almed at setting up an interim government, with the goal boing independence under majority rule within two years. Zimbabwe, the African name for Rhodesia, is the probable name of the new state.

Among the African leaders here at Geneva, Mr Nkomo is a moderate. "It's a pity," he told this reporter in a recent interview, "that cattle are more sensible than human beings. Black and white graze peacefully together in the same pen. What makes creatures who have reason attach such importance to color? I don't.

Decade in detention

Yot Mr. Nkomo was detained by Mr. Smith's white minority regime for a decade, from before that regime's unitateral declaration of independence from Britain in November, 1965, until December, 1974. Two other leaders of black delegations to Geneva, Robert Mugabe and the Rev. Ndabaningl Sithole, were similarly detained.

(Only the fourth of such leaders, Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who is president of the African National Council's so-called external wing, has never been confined to a prison or detention camp. The ANC is split, and Mr. Nkomo is president of the so-called internal wing. Both wings have wide support within Rhodesia, whereas Mr. Mugabe's strength is with the guerrilla fighters of the Zimbabwe People's Army, which operates from bases in Mozambique. Mr. Sithole is currently the weakest of the four leaders, with little visible support either within or without the country, although, like Mr. Nkomo, he

was one of the early leaders of the African national movement.)

Mr. Nkomo's internal prestige was damaged when he negotiated unsuccessfully with Mr. Smith early this year for a peaceful transition to black majority rule. This may be why he felt it necessary to ally himself with Mr. Mugabe, the most militant of the four Africans at the conference, before they came to Geneva. The two have formed a "patriotic front."

Like the other African delegates, Mr. Nkomo complains that Britain should "take up its colonial responsibilities." But if he can get the substance of majority rule, he seems more willing to compromise on guarantees for the white minority than do the other black leaders, including his partner in the patriotic

Mr. Nkomo senses a division within the white community: There are the diehards who look on U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's mediation proposals (accepting majority rule in two years but including safeguards for the existing white regime, which the blacks reject) as a means of clinging to power indefinitely. But another group of farmers and businessmen recognizes that majority rule is inevitable and wishes the transition to be as rapid and smooth as possible.

Representatives of the second group have been to see Mr. Nkomo and his white adviser, former Rhodesian Prime Minister Garfield Todd, to pledge their support. But suspicion of Mr. Smith and his attempts to delay majority rule as long as possible are very strong, even in Mr. Nkomo's delegation. The is is one reason the British chairman, Ivor Richard, is making agreement on a date for independence his first priority. He apparently hopes that once this is settled, the haggling over the interim government will be easier.

If a compromise that concedes the substance of black majority rule is worked out, would Mr. Nkomo accept it even if Mr. Mugabe, for instance, felt it did not go far enough?

"I'm not a child," Mr. Nkomo answered, looking straight at this reporter. "I've been in this struggle longer than anybody else. I do something because I think that something will benefit my people. 'I'm not pushed or pulled by extremes, on either side. I survive by actions, by real things,



By Sven Simon

Nkomo: designs for clothes and Rhodesia

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Log drive forman Buster Violette - 30 years on the Kennebec

America's last log drive

Text by Stewart Dill McBride
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Photos by Barth J. Falkenberg Staff photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

For three centuries they waited. Each March, in cramped cabins along lonely miles of the frozen Kennebec, the river drivers waited, comforted only by the woolen underwear and bacon the womenfolk had packed for them. They waited patiently and eventually it came, as it did every year. Spring thaw.

Solid streams and ponds, thousands of them dotting Maine's north woods, unlocked their dungeons of rolling ice and turned loose a stampede of logs left harnessed in the snow by lumberjacks the previous winter. The fallen timbers, resurrected on the crests of white-water freshets, balked at the shoals, viciously gnawing at each other's bark, clogging and jamming river canyons like fists of firecrackers.

Since Colonial days, Maine's river drivers, a robust breed of brawling Bunyanesque mon, herded and occasionally rode the bucking logs downstream, beckoned by the hungry screams of the mills' silver saws, which turned towering pines into everything from toothpicks to masts for the British Royal Navy.

Their moustaches black as bark, thick as spruce pitch, these cowboys of the Kennebec wore chopped-off trousers and felt-brimmed hats. They shouldered steel-tipped pickpoles and "cant dogs," and danced with the dexterity of high-wire artists across the bobbing backs of their wooden cattle. And when muscle couldn't pry apart a stubborn logjam, a stick or two of dynamite did the job.

Many couldn't swim

Many of the river drivers, then as today, couldn't swim a stroke, and stayed afloat by trusting nimble feet on currents swift enough to kick the snout of a defiant log 20 feet in the air. "Timber walking" on the Kennebec, from the April "ice-out" to the November "freeze-up," was more dangerous than romantic, and if ever a logger lost his footing and life to the frigid black waters, his spiked boots were nailed to the near-

est tree as a memorial and warning to the less judicious "river cats." Whenever they hit "dead water" or were forced to "lay back for a head wind," log drivers earned their reputation for playing as hard as they worked. They romped in river rodeos of log-rolling, horseshoe pitching, storyteiling, and foot races with barrels of salt pork and mo-lasses on their shoulders.

In the early 19th century, among the annual procession of wood down the Kennebec were the logs of scores of rival timber companies, whose 164-mile conveyor belt ran from Moosehead Lake - the blue bull's-eye

in the midst of Maine's 20 million acres of lush forest — to the Atlanto But the floating wooden wealth was a temptation: Even "ax-brands the ends of the timber couldn't prevent massive "log rustling." First in 1835, the Maine Legislature halted the chaos and the frequent in fights between competing loggers: It chartered the cooperative, a profit Kennebec River Log Driving Company, designed to referee

Outboards, TV, showers

Much of the heavy work and outdoor romance of the river drive mains today; but over the past 140 years the rugged but silent "ris cals," like the lumberjacks, have slowly succumbed to med nization. "Kickers" (outboard motors) now power their flat-bottom boats, called "bateaux." Television and hot showers have been added the Spartan regime of the river camps (today reserved primarily "vides have" (rown Cuches) where more riches and the shower than the same constant and the same campaigness and the same campaigness are the same campaigness are the same campaigness and the same campaigness are th "visa boys" from Quebec), where men once slept on the cold ground neath a common blanket.

in 1835, 63 logging companies floated their wood cargoes dema and Kennebec. Now only the Scott Paper Company remains. The the river drive is a modern tale of transition: shifting from speedier road and rail delivery of pulpwood to the insatial ma. The final plug was pulled on the river drive in 1971 when the state legals ture outlawed the transporting of logs down the Kennebec after 0d. 1. 1976. It had finally yielded to pressure from environmentalish sportsmen who protested that the logs and their oxygen-consuming in leavings hindered fish spawning and pleasure boating.

Last summer's "transition drive" was only 90,000 cords, a fraction! such "great log drives" as the 250,000 cords moved in 1975 and to record 318,882 cords driven in 1890. But this year's was the final rec drive ever in America.

At this moment the Kennebec River Log Driving Company is set the last of its boats and pickpoles. The men who spent decades of the lives prodding the stubborn logs downstream are out looking for 🗮 work. Some will go to the paper mills. Perhaps a few will be seen will year on Maine's Route 201, steering the giant truck trailers of the which have forced the river drivers into extinction.

Many of these men, the last links with a tradition in America's ging past, are left without a future. As youngsters they dropped of school to follow their fathers and grandfathers down the river. They can neither read nor write and the once proud and fiercely pendent men must go on welfare.

A final flurry of national publicity has given the loggers a mome sunset of nostalgia to ride into, but, barring an abrupt change of by the paper companies, the cowboys of the Kennebec have driven



In a tradition that dates from Colonial times, Maine's river drivers (above) herded bucking logs with "pickaroons" (below left), tancy footwork, and flat-bottomed "bateaux" (below right)







science

New man: ancestors who failed evolution

By David F. Sallsbury Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When early man walked upright in east Africa more than a million years ago, he was not alone. Other near-men were traveling the evolutionary road with him.

After several years of controversy, the anthropological community has accepted the possibility that many of the manifice fossils which they have found - remains of creatures classed as hominids - may not be the ancestors of modern man.

Increasingly, the evidence has suggested one, perhaps two, species of near-men existed alongside true man (Homo) over a long period

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This is forcing a major reinterpretation of the course of human evolution. In the past, evolutionisis have conceived of a direct and gradual progression from a common ancestor of ape and man to near-man to true man, Toolmaking and increasing reliance on culture while moving from forest to savannah were thought to have caused this transformation.

Recent findings, however, demand a more complicated explanation, one which accounts for a number of different hominid lines.

Besides pushing back the date of human orinot yet have much knowledge about the immediate ancestors of Homo.

An article by Alan C. Walker of Harvard Kenyan National Museum, in a recent issue of the journal Nature may be the final blow for associated with true man. the simple, single-species view of evolution.

They report the discovery of a well-preserved skull near Lake Turkano, Kenya, which is unmistakably Homo erectus (upright man) Emeritus. "But it will be a while yet until all dated between 1.3 and 1.6 million years old.

Homo erectus is the earliest species which all scientists consider to be in man's direct ancestry. Similar skulls have been found in China, Java, and in several places around the Mediterranean.

Besides its age, this skull is important because another skull, that of a robust near-man called Australopithecus, was found earlier in the same geologic strata.

According to Dr. Walker and Mr. Leakey, this association has "clearly established" that the two species were contemporary. Remains at a number of other African sites also suggest that a heavily-built, beetle-browed hominid lived at the same time as larger-brained true

However, the evidence for this association earlier than 1.6 million years ago remains controversial

Mr. Leakey maintains the lineage of Homo can be traced back about 3 million years based on cranial size, shape of teeth, and hip struc-

He also believes two species of near-men can be distinguished in the fossil record; the heavily built creature already mentioned and a small "gracile" type. Many other experts still tend to class these lighter, small-brained hominids as ancestral forms.

One of the strongest pieces of evidence backgins, this new view suggests anthropologists do ing Mr. Leakey's view is a find made by Donald Johanson of Case-Western Reserve University and French geologist Maurice Tajeb in Ethlopia early this year. They uncovered the University and Richard Leakey, curator of the remains of a small-boned individual with teeth and leg-bones distinctly different from those

"Now, everyone is trying to anticipate how things are going to come out," says T. Dale Stewart, Smithsonian Museum's Anthropologist the details are worked out."

Stalking the super-elements

ported from Russia, where a team led by Academician Georgi Flerov has made and identified element number 107.

That's an element with 13 more protons in its nucleus that plutonium, element 94, the heaviest element so far known with certainty to exist naturally on this planet.

Coming within a few months of an American report that element 126 and possibly 116, 124, and 127 may have been found in mica samples from the Maiagasy sity of California working with Neil Flet-Republic, the Soviet achievement should cher, Henry Kaufman, Larry Medsker, help maintain the renewed interest in and William Nelson at Florida State Unimodern "alchemy" that has arisen this versity ran X-ray tests that strongly sug-

No golden treasure glitters; yet physicists begin to sense an equally tempting prize - new insights that may revise both nuclear theory and concepts of how elements form in stars. Present theory is result from Darmstadt technical univerhard put to explain how such superheavy elements as 116, 124, 126, and 127, could

(uranium) plus 94 protons (plutonium)

Also, virtually all manmade elements direct to prove much. with more than 100 protons should be

perheavies in the Malagasy mica.

Laboratory had found bits of the mineral monasite in the mica that were unusually radioactive. Thomas Cabill of the Univergested the presence of element 126 and somewhat less strongly implicated elements 116, 124, and 127.

The report has stimulated a flurry of

If the American work does hold up, it quite unstable. The new 107 vanishes in will be the most significant discovery in

By Robert C. Cowen

Like alchemists who tried to turn lead gest that certain very heavy nuclei, such into gold, physicists are perennially fasciast those based on 110 to 114 protons or on nated with elemental transmutations. 127 protons, should be stable. Heavy par-Their latest tour-de-force has been re- ticle accelerators have been built in several countries to try to make some of these superheavy elements by smashing lesser atomic fragments together. Such experiments were scooped last June by announcement of possible discovery of su-

David Gentry of Oak Ridge National

experiments to test the findings. An early sity in Germany, where bulk monasite (not monasite in mica) was studied, according form naturally, or indeed, how 126 could to the journal New Scientist, suggests the clements may be misidentified. Prelimi-Up to now, only nuclei based on one nary analysis of X-ray tests at Britain's proton (hydrogen) through 92 protons Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment, at the time of the New Scientist were known to be stable enough to have report, had shown no sign of superheavies lasted the 4.5 billion years since earth in a suspect monasite inclusion in mica. formed and to be found naturally today. But both results were too tentative or in-

milliseconds. Yet some calculations sug-

Kitchen talk in a three-star French restaurant

By Suzanne Patterson Special to

The Christian Science Monitor Jean and Pierre Troisgros of Roanne, near

Lyon, are among the handful of currently talked-about chefs of France. Despite the fact that their kitchen is minuscule for its 3-starred results, they graciously let me in to observe, taste, occasionally do some work, and to talk about the new direction of French cooking.

"Nouvelle Cuisine for the new way of cooking) is more a revelation than a revolution." remarked Jean Troisgros, slipping his Brittany spaniel a bit of beef fillet trimmings, "We're trying to show off the good food, not mask it.

'We use lighter sauces, uncomplicated by flour, with an absolute respect for freshness. You won't see any 3-day-old sauces slewing away gently at our place."

Dogs and the temporary guest mill happily around with the pros, as a complicated ballet of cuisine unfolds. Chunky, round-cheeked Pierre cuts hefty

slices of filet mignon or lamb saddle, occusionally barking at the garde-manger, or larder-

Jean, his silver-bearded brother, peppers and salts with a generous flourish and grills the meat to perfection.

It's not the easiest thing in the world to know by instinct precisely when a 4-inch-thick steak will be exactly medium, or just rare, or very rare without even a glance at a watch. Jean only sneaks a look at the time near the end of lunch service, when he wants to get out on the local tennis courts with his brother and their doubles partners.

Meanwhile, a shout for "salade riche" creates a hustle among the sous-chefs, as one brings out fresh leaf lettuce and spinach from cold storage, whips up a fresh oil and vinegar dressing with mustard, arranges the salad just so with peeled crayfish and chopped hardboiled egg whites. Someone else cuts and dis-

A call for a "fish panaché" alerts the poissonnier, who deftly cuts up stew-sized pieces of 4 to 6 kinds of fish, usually Mediterranean fish such as red mullet, sea bass, sea bream (daurade), and John Dory (St. Pierre).

Next a Japanese whiz nicknamed Ping-Pong takes over to poach the fish and prepare the sauce with plenty of fish stock and cream. When his job is finished, others arrange the fish stew with its sauce and garnishes for the dining room. Any rookie who tries to be helpful here finds

he or she is suddenly all thumbs compared with the definess of a 20-year-old boy trimming carrol sections into neal, thin little "baton" sticks, or coaxing tiny whole crayfish tails out of their shells. As the feverish atmosphere calms down to-

ward the end of bunch or dinner, Jean and Pierre, in their tall chel's bats greet customers in the simple modern dining room.

At the same time, Olympe, Plerro's curlyheaded wife, marches jountily into the kitchen, sneaks a bite of crèpe and pineapple ice or pear tart, and gives a few kitchen boys and waiters a good dressing-down for not being sure their dirty dishes are stacked and pushed in range of the Arab dishwasher.

Troisgres is a family operation, and in good French tradition, everyone is on duty at least 10 hours a day. Started by the brothers' father 40 years ago, when he moved away from his cafe-restaurant in Burgundy, the unpromising local bistro just across from the Roanne railroad station gradually became a favorite with travelers and people waiting for the bus which had no station. Troisgros Père, the father, a bon-vivant

named Jean-Baptiste, didn't concentrate much on his cooking, leaving that to Maman. But the two sons cooked in carnest from age 15 on, in famous establishments like Lucas Carton in Paris and Point in Vienne.

Ten years ago Jean Troisgros won the prize tributes fresh slices of fole gras and paper-thin of Meilleur Ouvrier de France, the top proof of truffic slices. Nothing is done shead that can a great French chef. Accordingly, three Michbe accomplished at the last minute by the bat- elin stars came to the restaurant in 1968.



Jean Troisgros and the perfect steak

The casual bonhomie of the Troisgros restaurant is deceptive. The brothers run a tight ship, and one of them is always on the spot to see that sauces taste right, to lash out in temporary but white-hot temper against an underling who hasn't done his job up to scratch.

There, the Troisgros have an edge on their three-star colleagues, who have taken to travelling around the world, evoking feisty complaints from seasoned customers; gastronomes who want "the master" there. One Troisgros at least is always minding the store. They constantly come up with their own

variations and innovations, though usually based on good old classic French cuisine. "the way it ought to taste," says Pierre.

The flavor of fresh, dark-coral sea-urchin

roe just removed from its prickly shell, combined with scrambled eggs, may be original to most palates; but the eggs are scrambled in the best tradition: slowly, and with respect, constantly stirring, in a heavy saucepan, with heaps of butter, generous salt and pepper.

The most famous Troisgres innovation is a very flat "scallop" of fresh salmon, cooked for a few seconds on each side in an ungreased Teflon pan, then served in a sorrel and reduced-cream sauce

Occasionally something really exotically Orient-inspired pops up since both brothers have spent time launching restaurants and schools in Tokyo. They invented a French version of sukiyaki, cailed "yukisaki" and recently tried out succulent mini-flavored, steamed, liny mentballs for hors d'oeuvres. Jaded and rich old regulars always find something to titillate their taste buds at Troisgros.

"I basically do "cuisine de bonno femme," woman's cooking, simple and striaghforward," says John, shaking a large saddle of lamb in its frying-pan before putting it in the oven. That's a debatable point nowadays, since home cooks don't usually have the superb stocks for saucemaking, plus the nerve to throw in mounds of butter as a sauce liaison at the end. Every customer at Troisgros gets at least 4 ounces of superb rich butter shaken into every sauce to give it a golden and shiny finish.

There are plenty of ideas to be gleaned from a 3-star restaurant, although even exact recipes can never duplicate the magic produced by the great chefs.

Asparagus is one of the simpler spring-summer entrees. At Troisgros it is peeled thoroughly, right down to the tender white, tied in small bundles, and cooked in simmering water 8 to 12 minutes, until just done.

The sauce is homemade mayonnaise, combined judiciously with about twice as much "crême fraiche," which can be made with sour and sweet cream mixed and allowed to set for a day or so. It is then seasoned with salt, pepper, lemon juice, a dash of cayenne, lots of paprika to make the sauce pink, and a generous sprinkling of chopped parsley and chervil.

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Crepes — not just desserts

By Jeffrey Joiner Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Crepes (French pancakes) have always meant Crepes Suzette to me - a little thin pancake, flaming, with a sweet orange sauce, served as a dessert. But recently I was awakened from this naive opinion.

Trying to be a good new father and husband, decided to prepare a dessert that both my wife, Cynthia, and the French student nurse taking care of our young son would onjoy.

Since the nurse, Mrs. Noel-Croullard, is from

Paris, I thought this would be a wonderful opportunity to try out my French, which failed miserably, and my own recipe for Crepes Suzelte fared not too much better.

"Thees eez verry funny, my friend," she said. Then followed, from the simplest ingredients, the most delicious and thinnest cropes I have even seen or tasted. Mrs. Noel-Croullard not only showed us how to make the crepes, but she also explained that in Paris, the crepe is the base of many different meals. It is often served as a main course, such as with creamed chicken or asparagus spears, or as a breakfast or dessert, rolled up with fresh fruit or preserves inside. Here is her recipe:

French Crepes 3 cups flour 2 eggs 1 tablespoon vegetable oil 1 cup warm water 3 cups whole milk 14 cup granulated sugar ¼ teaspoon sait

Place flour, eggs, sugar, oil, and salt in a large round bowl. Mix with a woodon spoon in small, rhythmic strokes, in the middle of the bowl. In this way the flour will add itself slowly, and produce a smoother mixture.

The batter should look like a thick poste. the edges or roll it up. similar in the beginning to broad dough, Add This recipe makes about 18 crepes. It can be the water next, and, keeping the same stroke

rhythm, beat until very smooth. Add the milk next, but only one cup at a time. For best results, store the batter overnight in the refrig-

crator before adding the last cup of milk. The batter shold feel exceptionally smooth now, and be just thick enough to coat the wooden spoon thickly, upon dipping. Now it's ready to go:

The most difficult part of making crepes is the cooking. They must be so thin you can almost see through them. The best pan or at . least a very good pan, is a well-used iron frying pan. It should be round, with high sides slanting away from the center.

Use I teaspoon of butter or margarine in the pan for each crepe. Don't be disappointed if the first one sticks.

 Ladle about two tablespoons of batter into: the preheated pan, and swirt the pan so the. batter runs around covering just the bottom surface. When the edges become crisp-looking it a

time to turn. Pick up the pan and shake the crepe loose, then with one quick motion flip it in the air and cutch it on the other side. ii you are iess boye

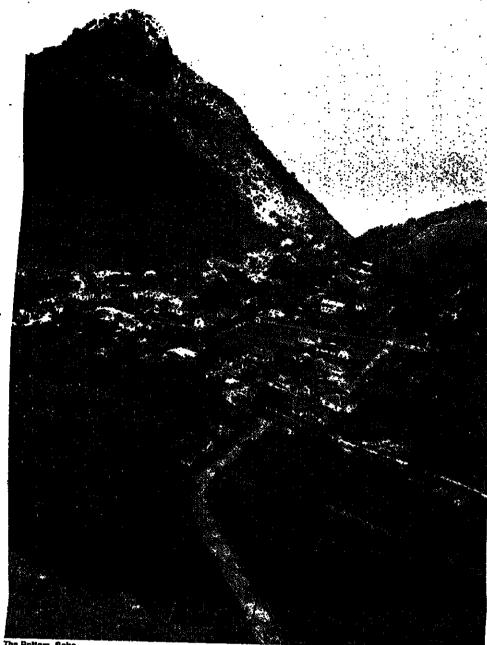
flexible spatula will do. Never turn a crepe more than once; it will be rubbery. Once you get the hang of it, and your crepos are coming out constatently very thin, you may find you don't have to turn them at all; especially when you intend to eat the crepes filled. Many chefs cook them on one side only."

For a more formal gathering, the crepes may be made in advance and frezen after being placed in layers between pieces of wax:

After thawing to room temperature, they can be served on the buffet table, along with plates of asparagus spears, herring fillets, and sour cream, or other fillings, or as an afterdinner treat with bowls of fresh fruit or preserves. Simply place filling on crepe, fold over

cut or doubled.

travel



Saba: where bicycles are an absurdity

The Costa Brava: where to find dinosaur eggs, camels, and Dali

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The gleaming white house looks like many others in Gadaques — until you notice the mock dinosaur eggs looming expectantly on the orange-flied roof. Salvador Dali lives here, vis- feet trailing like balloons in the clouds. A magi-

It is impossible not to feel the artist's dynamic and eccentric personality here in the Costa Brava's loveliest and least-spoiled holiday spot. Shops along the diminutive watercolored harbor display outrageous autographed photos of Dali reining in his pet leopard or stroking the snaky strands of his mousiache. And each year the town fathers organize some portraits, including a Mona Lisa constructed kind of fostival in his honor—the last one a sentirely of the pippled shape a tracking the mission you suntend his mass to amount into hits story mass. The walk from the harton to the

Tourists are drawn here first by the fishing village's sleepy mood, crystal-clear coves, and attractive prices (\$6 and up for a spartan ble room, \$3 for passable paella). But after visiting the jewel-like 17th century church and watching deeply fanned fishermen at work in slout little boats, they invariably take the winding stony path to Dall's house in adjacent Port

Some get a personal welcome from the art. ist when he is in residence. Others must be content with a glimpse of his dinosaur eggs and terraced garden, decorated with a life sized wooden camel and two enormous metal. mannequin heads leaning pensively atop the garden wall.

Only 30 miles away in the artist's birthplace of Figueras is the Dali Theater-Museum, three floors of a one-man show designed by the artist tiful place right out of a Dali daydream.

himself right down to its spiral staircases and sound effects. The result is a visual circus.

A wall of yellow draperies, op-art paintings, and a curvaceous red couch turns into a giant Mae West face when viewed through a special lens located atop a wooden camel. A frescoed ceiling shows the artist and his Cadaques-born wife ascending into heaven, their over-sized cal velvet alcove of religious miniatures pulses with the ticking of an invisible clock. Birdsong fills an inviting courtyard where surprising materials like gilded steer bones and matedor capes combine in striking assemblages. Possibly most fascinating of all are the painlings in which Dali uses the layered rock forms of the Cadaques mountains to create landscapes and

to Cadaques. The walk from the harbor to the lighthouse takes on new interest after seeing Dall's use of the natural forms. The craggy Pani Mountains bite like shark's teeth into the sea, an alphabet soup of coral shapes shining through navy waves. Sheer walls of blue and rust-colored rock are riddled with holes like desert bones, yet soft as cordured to the touch. Hand built stone tences and shepherd's shelters rising like rocky beehives out of the barren land add to the cerie feeling of lunar land-

As more and more visitors from just over the border in nearby France build their holiday villas along the hillsides, the drowsy mood of the village may disappear. Already the red earth vibrates with concrete mixers and landscapers trucks. But for the time being, at least, Cadaques remains a bizarre and beguIn the Caribbean

Tiny Saba — a steep island mountain

By Peter Tonge Staff writer of The Christian Science

St. Martin, Netherlands Antilles There is a jade green mountain, just a 15minute plane hop from here, that rises straight up out of the sea for almost 3,000 feet. It is called Saba, and it is one of the more unusual and delightful of all the islands that dot the deep blue Caribbean.

There is a sort of once-upon-a-time atmosphere, a fairytale charm about the place. Lush vegetation covers the one-time volcano from the rain forest of the summit all the way down to within a few hundred feet of the rocky shore. Pink grapefruit, mangoes, avocados, limes, oranges, bananas, papayas, and the grape-fleshed kennip are the sweet fruits of the sland. The giant breadfruit also yields abun-

Doll-sized houses with white walls and red roofs cling to the mountainside, clustered together in picturesque villages known as Hell's Gate, the Windwardside, St. Johns, and the Bottom - which, despite its name, is one-third of the way up the mountain. The altitude moderates the usual hot breath of the Caribbean so that air conditioning is unnecessary.

However you arrive - by boat at Fort Bay or on the postage stamp of an air strip on the other side of the island - the only way to any kind of civilization is straight up. Before motorized vehicles arrived in 1947 there were no roads on the island, only steps. Shank's mare was the only way to go, and the Saban had as wiry a set of legs as a Himalayan Sherpa. He also had a lot of patience, for no one climbs I.000 feet in a hurry.

Finally autos became small enough and powerful enough (the Jeep was the first to arrive) to negotiate the sharp curves and steep in-clines. Then the miles of winding steps were paved over and turned into narrow walled roads, no wider than an English country lane and just as pretty. It's low gear all the way, whether climbing up or checking the motor on the dizzying descents.

A Saban, it is said, is the only child in the Western world to grow up without a bicycle. "A bike," says Elmer Hassel who traces his family's arrival on the island back to 1670. "would be an absurdity here."

Some 1,000 people currently live on the Island, but 6,000 Sabans or their direct descendants live elsewhere; 2,000 in the U.S. Fifty years ago the population stood at 2,200 before the exodus for better jobs began. Now a measure of prosperity is returning to the once prosperous little island, and the resident population is beginning to climb again.

Saba's white residents are descended largely from English, Irish, Scottish, and some Dutch who settled the island not very long after the black population - some 45 percent - de-

scended from slaves emancipated in 1863, In this respect Saba was a Caribbean exception; Slaves never outnumbered the settlers as they did by wide margins on all other islands.

They get along well together. "We all must," says Mr. Hassell "on an island this small." At the base it is five square miles but the steep topography provides a much larger area on which to walk — or rather climb.

Until modern technology took its toll, coltage industries abounded on the island, aiding its former prosperity. It was, in fact, the shoemaking center of the Caribbean in the 17th and early 18th centuries, and Saban straw hats kept the sun off many a head in far-away places. Now the cottage industries have disappeared - except for one.

A sign on a street corner led me to the Lester and Helen Peterson in the village of Windwardside. "Drawnthread handwork," h sald, and an arrow pointed the direction.

In the latter half of the last century drawnthread work, also known as Spanish or Saba lace, was practiced extensively and the island became well-known for the skillfully worked linen. This delicate form of stitchery never died out completely, and today, with a growing appreciation for hand-crafted goods, coupled with an increase of tourists, the craft is resurging somewhat.

Mrs. Peterson, a grandmother now, has worked at the craft all her adult life, and over the years has built up a clientele in various lands, principally in the U.S. When I was there she was completing some table place-mats for a woman who lives in Hawkeye, Iowa.

As we discussed the island, its people, and the special craft of drawnthread work I was able to look out at the million-dollar view which all residents of this lofty island are blessed with. I left with an attractively worked bun warmer cloth in my hands, priced at \$7. "I use only Irish linen or linen from Belgium," says Mrs. Peterson, "but it is becoming expensive now." Monogrammed hand towels were going for \$3.50 and a 8 by 6 foot ornals table cloth for \$125.

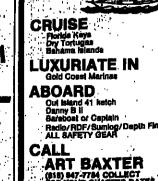
Some women, knowing when the small Winair plane arrives from St. Martin, peddle their wares to visiting tourists at the side of the road near the airstrip.

Saba lace, of course, brings some money to the island. Salaries (many Sabans work for the Antilles Government) have more than doubled in the past decade, and Saban products - fish. white potatoes, and bananas particularly fetch good prices on neighboring islands. Tourism also boosts the economy.

Though the bulk of visitors come only for the day by plane or ship, there is limited accommodation in hotels and guesthouses. Cottages may also be rented by the week or month. The principal hotel, and the only one on the Island with private baths, is The Captain's Quarters. The rooms are large and siry, and some even Pilgrim Fathers went to Massachusetts. The have four-poster beds. Like the island itself. the place has a charm all its own.







THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



U.S.S.R. not a melting pot

The Soviet Union is made up of many nationalities. But the American melting-pot theory does not apply to the Soviet situation. The ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union cling stubbornly to their traditions. And nationalism is the one issue that could focus the discontent of a populace that is otherwise politically apathetic.

> By Elizabeth Pond Special to

ics, Russian ordering about of the smaller So-sian, Byelorussian, and Ukrainian) second sec-And the Soviet Union is an anomaly, the last empire in a post-colonial world.

To the Russians, however, who constitute 53,4 percent of the Soviet population and who dominate the country's political, economic, and cultural life, it is only natural that they are the "elder brothers" among the country's 104 rec ognized nationalities.

Where truth lies for the Soviet Union's 113 million non-Russians will determine the future tranquility of turbulence of Soviet life far more than any other domestic issue. The narrow class concern of intellectuals about freedom; chronic and therefore accustomed meat short. ages, and an inefficient economy are all minor irritants in comparison with the potential dynamile of the nationalities question.

catch the imagination of large masses and consolidated their power, however, they re- Competition runs as high as 45 applicant focus discontent against Moscow's leadership. neged on their promises. They sent the Red every available opening in these studies.

So far, however, the crisis that Western observers have long anticipated has not materialized. There has been no outburst of anti-Russian riots since Army troops rushed to quell demonstrations in Kaunas, Lithuania, in 1972.

Czarist empire prolonged

There are several reasons for Moscow's success to date in prolonging the old czarist empire. They include: Positive incentives, such as economic in-

tegration and development throughout the entire Soviet Union; access to the modern technological world through Russian ties; opportunities for Russified native leaders to join the governing elite and to share in the elite perquisities; and, for .Central Asians, freedom from exhausting local warfare, as well as dra-

ties in the republics; firm Russian control of police and especially secret police forces in all the republics; suppression of the rare nationalist uprisings; Slav emigration to minority regions, and especially to their capital cities; dispersal of Army recruits so that national units do not form and serve in their own republics: and lethal purges of local communist leaders in the 1930s and less lethal purges in Latvia in the 1950s, and in the Ukraine in the 1970s.

Soviet policy varies

Soviet policy on nationalities has followed many zigzags. The Reds first promised autonomy to the various nationalities when they out, bid the Whites for non-Russian loyalites, as the did Russian empire dissolved in civil war.

As the Bolshevike (under the most ruthless

Army in to suppress attempts at autonomy in Georgia and elsowhere; they forcibly settled Central Asian nomads; they liquidated their own national communist leaderships. Legally, the 45 Soviet republics are equal,

and each has the right to secede. In practice, however, any local leaders suspected of "bougeols nationalism" or even economic locallsm are swiftly dispensed with. And ordinary citizens who raise this issue - like the 14 Armenians sentenced in 1974 for proposing a referendum on secession - can expect jail Such control by Moscow is justified, ideologi-

cally by the argument that a centralized, nationwide proletarian party and the planned centralized economy must always take top pri-

"We are a little colony of Russia — in 1976!"
spat out one Georgian to a visitor in Tbilist.
"What wouldn't we be today if we weren't a colony of Russia?"

"Negative penalties through authority for the comparable to the american colony of Russia?"

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"What wouldn't we be today if we weren't a colony of Russian order of Russian order."

"Negative penalties through authority of the colony of Russian order."

"Negative penalties through authority or real power to slav (flux colony) or real power to slav (flux colony) or real power to slav (flux colony).

But here the pot's contents refuse to melt. This leads to chronic disguised arguments about Russincation, in education, versions of history, and urban populations in the national

Catviane complain Slav labor is brought in for new factories and that incoming Russian engineers get apartments in a year, while Latvians have to walt five years.

Estonian clerks refuse to sell their choicest wares to Russian customers. Lithuanians cling to their Roman Catholic heritage both as a religion and as a national fortress against encroaching atheistic Slavs.

croacning atheistic Slavs.

In all of the national republics the younger generation which has grown up amid Soviet : preaching about the withering away of nation. In an otherwise politically apathetic popur. As the Bolsheviks (tinder the most ruthless—allity still stampedes to university studies in lation, nationalism is the one issue that could—centralizer of all, the Georgian Joseph Stalin)—the native languages, literatures, and histories. Competition runs as high as 45 applicants for

in addition, flerce disputes rage, especially in Georgia just now, over pressures from Moscow to increase attendance at Russian-language, rather than native-language, elemen- : tary schools, and to make Russian-language dissertations compulsory at university level.

The minority republics accommodate to the strains in varied ways, Georgians maintain their own mini-Stalin cult, boycott the Russianlanguage elementary schools, and thrive on political double entendres.

Estonians quietly limit their new factories (and thereby any influx of Slav workers); runa much more efficient economy than the Russians, with as much self-reliance as possible: and consequently enjoy the highest standard of living in the Soviet Union.

Ukrainians play for the highest stakes, engaging in factional maneuvering for the top Soviet Madership in Moscow.

Slavic pationalism response

When they stop to think about it, the Rus-stans worry about and Russian nationalism, And they tend to respond with a Slavic nationown. The fears of Slavs are especially aroused when they compare the high Central Asian birthrate with the low Slay birthrate and anticipate that in a few years Russians themselves will be a minority in the Soviet Union.

Western specialists on Soviet nationalities' problems contend Moscow is not Immune to the centrifugal demands for independence that broke up all the other great empires in the postwar world. Certainly, the potential for trouble could be swiftly realized during a war.

or other prolonged turmoil, So far, however, economic self-interest and police sanctions have kept the Soviet Union to

Elizabeth Pond, formerly the Monitor's Mos-cow-based dorrespondent, relatived redently to the United States after spending two years in the Soviet Union.

Third in a series

The Christian Science Monitor

A really fine Oriental rug will give the purchaser a lot of mileage at minimum expense.

The upkeep is low - and easy. It is not necessary, as many people assume, to send an Oriental rug to the cleaners every year for a

"Don't send it to the cleaners until it is dirty," is the advice of experts. With proper care, it should not be necessary to send an Oriontal rug to the cleaners for three or four years, or even longer, depending on the "traffic," according to experts.

By "proper care" they mean brushing the rug with a broom or carpet sweeper every day or so, followed by a weekly once over with the vacuum cleanor. If the rug is subjected to heavy traffic where dirt and dust are tracked in from outside, then more frequent vacuuming would be necessary.

premptly before being ground into a rug where they can cut the fibers.

A fine Oriental rug can take a lot of punishment and still survive for many years.

Harold Keshishian, a trustee of the Textile of the Pazyruk rug which hangs in the Hermi- not removed immediately, result in dry rot. tago Museum in Leningrad.

0

man," Mr. Keshishian says.

to preserve a rug these days, but washing can help - not in the washer - but on the floor. and specific on the subject of Oriental rugs, Churles W. Jacobsen, an authority on Oriental may be found in public libraries. One, entitled, rugs suggests that one wash one's own Oriental "Checkpoints on How to Buy Oriental Rugs," carpets. He insists it can be done safely and ef- has a special chapter on "Care of Oriental fectively with a sponge or hand brush, using Rugs." Another book by the same author is

One of the most important rug-savers is the Vermont.

most basic of all - the pad. Most Oriental rugs call for a pad of jute hair, rubberized on both sides to prevent skidding.

The pad should be one-quarter to one-half inch shorter than the rug, according to Mr. Keshishian. He does not recommend foam rubber because it has more give, he says, and therefore a tendency to skid.

As for spots and stains, the most important thing to do is to attack them at once. Keep spot-removers on hand. For grease spots, use rug cleansers such as K-2r, Goddards Spot Remover, or other well-known products.

Not all spots call for the use of commercial formulas. Sometimes a simple homemade formula will do. For instance, white household vinegar and warm water (one part vinegar to two parts water) is sufficient to remove certain types of stains.

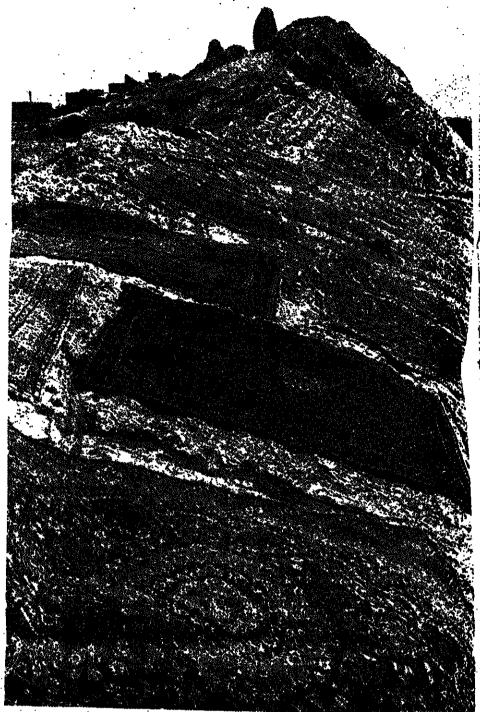
A "first aid" in case of coffee or soft drink stains is water - lots of it as soon as possible to dilute the spill. Such stains, if extensive, will In fact, sand and grit should be removed usually require a chemical follow-up or the services of a professional rug cleaner.

Some stains will respond to the combination of a mild detergent and lukewarm water - a leaspoon of detergent to a cup of water.

If you have animals in the house, beware of Muscum in Washington, D.C., and an authority urine stains which often go unnoticed, particuon Oriental rugs and their care, cited the case larly on a figured Oriental rug. These spots, if

A new 13-page booklet published by the Asso-This rug was discovered some 2,400 years ciation of Interior Decor Specialists, Inc., ago in the tomb of a royal Scythian family in deals with various methods of stain removal the Altai mountain range of Southern Siberia. and general care of carpets, rugs, draperies, A grave robber, burrowing into the tomb, cre- and upholstery, it is called "Aids to Interior ated a tunnel through which water leaked into Decor Fabric Care," and may be obtained, the funeral chamber to freeze and preserve free of charge, by addressing a request, with this now famous rug, "the oldest rug known to self-addressed and stamped long envelope (71/2by-4 inches) to AIDS International, 1815 North Freezing does not seem a very practical way Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Mr. Jacobsen's books, which are also helpful certain oil-based soaps manufactured for the "Oriental Rugs - A Complete Guide." Publisher, Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland,



In Tehran carpets are washed in the river and then placed on rocks to dry

For children: How to build a terrarium

By Judith Helmund If you go to any garden or plant store you will see elaborate and expensive equipment for making terrariums. Here are some deas for creating your own indoor garden or terrarium, and having some summer fun as well. These make alce gifts for others: too; especially for someone you may know who does not get outdoors very often.

For equipment you will need;
A large jar (with a fairly wide neck) or

· Some charcoal which can be bought in small quantities at plant or pet store.

pull for carrying your treasures, when you lind them, and a small trowol or old kitchen spool for digging. You will want to check belors you go to flud out about my plants you should pick such as poison by or oak, and any plants that it might be illegal to dig-

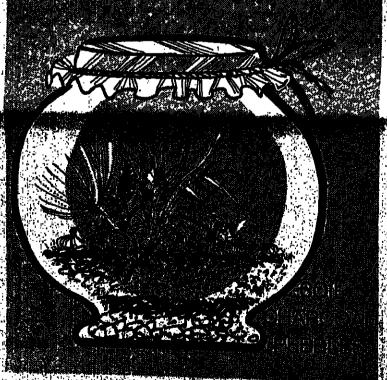
Now look for little plants growing close to the ground; you might find checkerberry or hog pranberry (both of which have small shiny leaves and red berries), partridgeberry, tiny ferns, hepatica, twinterry, or even tiny wild violets. Little sprouts of spruce and pine trees are pretty too. Mosses and lichens are lovely and add lots of color to the scene. Dig up your plants carefully, being sure to take a little ball of earth ground the roots. Be careful and considerate. Don't take moro plants than you can really use.

To prepare and plant your terrarium first place a layer of pebbles in the bottom of the container, then add about a half-inch of charcoal. Top this with some soil and then arrange your plants carefully in the soil. Think about how they will look together and

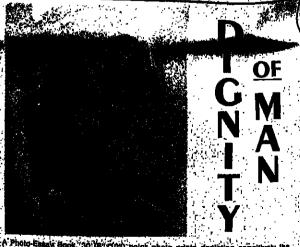
make an attractive arrangement. Water the terrarium until it is moist, not soaked, and then cover the top tightly with the plastic wrap. You may want to hold the plastic wrap on with a ribbon or a colorful piece of yarn. As the water evaporates from the soil

it will form little drops on the plastic wrap, these will then fall back into the soil in a little rainstorm, keeping it moist. If it seems to be soaking wet remove the top for a day or two and let the soil dry out a bit.

· If you give your terrarium as a gift it might be fun to write on a little tag the names of all the plants in the little garden. and where you found them. You might like to do the same thing for yourself and keep , your list in a small notebook! Happy collecting!



Tiny plants in a glass world



Sond the desiration of Sess (U.S. tollars) to Liv Digittle Humbine Attention M. Daniel Joseph The M. Makerine 7 (1915) 184 La Tour-de-Belly Switzerland

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Newfoundland — how to exploit its riches

Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

St. John's, Newfoundland

ince, has long been known as a virtual treasure portunities. chest of resources: rich from ore and manium deposits, hydroelectric power, large game tocks and timber resources, an intelligent and industrious work force, and perhaps most important, what are believed to be important new offshore oil and gas deposits

But tache for government and habistry leaders here is a troubling question. Will the resources - within the fore-egable biture at lenst is actually be developed?

Furthermore, will whatever economic development that does come be carefully managed, with ultimate control staying in the hands of Newfoundlanders? Or, will control, as anternational oil companies and other large-scale entrepreneurs move here, pass to others - perhans even to non-Canadians?

Development is important to Newfoundland. It offers the possibility of more and better-paypopulation living in an area larger than some that is seasonal joblessness, however, and re-turies. lated to the sagging fishing industry. Other problems lle ahead:

• A new kind of separatism - the desire of some residents of mainland Laborador to establish a new province separate from the island of Newfoundland – could become stronger in the next few years. If successful, it could remove the rich hydroelectric and mining operations of Labrador from the control of the provincial government in St. John's.

There is some concern here that political in-

to see Labrador (adjacent to castern Quebec) split away from Newfoundland.

 Many talented and ambitious young people continue to leave the province for the big cities Newfoundland, Canada's easternmost prove of mainland Canada and their better job op-

Deputy Minister for Industrial Development A J. Roche emphasizes that development of industrial and mineral resources is absolutely "vital" to the province.

Says one government official: "We just can't do it on our own. That's why we're genuinely welcoming outside investment and technical expertise

The provincial government is now directly conting investment from the U.S. and a numther of Western European nations, including Storway, Sweden, Finland, West Germany. France, and the United Kingdom, and Italy.

Provincial officials cite a number of pluses for attracting new industry.

• Special financial incentives available to companies seeking to relocate here.

 A highly motivated, stable labor force that is family-oriented and deeply attached to the ing jobs for the province's 500,000 people, a province. Indeed, Newfoundland, as local officials are quick to note, is the oldest continually 11 U.S. states. At present, unemployment is settled part of North America. Some families running a whopping 15 to 20 percent. Much of are able to trace their roots back three cen-

• An increasingly urban society. The two major cities of St. John's and Corner Brook are now the twin hubs of the province. In historic St. John's new mini-shopping complexes stretch out in all directions. Homes are neatly maintained, and often freshly painted in dezzling bright colors - rich reds, greens, and yel-

· Service industries, particularly in the food arca, arc considered first-rate.

Perhaps most important in assessing New-



foundland's future is the whole matter of oil and gas deposits. The question about oil and gas, according to Steven M. Millan. Assistant Deputy Minister of Energy, is now not whether such deposits exist offshore, but rather how big To date, says Jean Louis Corgnet, operations

manager for Eastcan, Ltd., one of the main oil companies operating in Newfoundland waters, some \$100 million or so has been spent on oil-

There have been at least three gas finds, one suggesting oil deposits. This has prompted enthusiastic talk here about Newfoundland becoming a new "Norway."

financial

Some analysts here believe there will be a federal-provincial struggle over Newfoundland oil and gas - with Ottawa interested in using the oil and gas to light Toronto and Montreal horries, and Newfoundland seeking to use the energy sources for its own industrial devel-

From the company that brought you Leica cameras.

By David Mutch Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wetzlar, Germany What do people around the world think about when asked to

name a really fine technical product? Polls have shown that the first thing that comes to mind is a Mercedes-Benz. The next thing is a Leica camera.

The Leica is made by Ernst Leitz Wetzlar GMBH, situated in the north of the state of Hessen.

From the beginning the firm has been known not only for its uncompromising quality but for its innovations. To produce the kind of quality microscopes, lenses, and pre-

cision measuring equipment that keep the firm's name on top, it had to develop much of its own manufacturing equipment and assembly methods. The kind of precision optical equipment produced here demanded the type of machine tools that just weren't on the

"So we just had to make them ourselves," said Knut Heit-

mann, chief of the research and development division.

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The same innovation holds true for assembly methods. "We must keep tolerances under two millionths of an inch when assembling the lens systems of a fine microscope," says Mr.

These assembly methods are guarded secrets. "We know that the Japanese these days can do all the computations in optics and make fine lenses, but we feel we are ahead of them in realizing the results of the computations - that is, pulting the product together."

The firm also is pioneering in the field of optronics, which combines optics and electronics in many technological areas. "Already computers can respond to voice commands," Mr.

Heitmann says. "The next step in optics and electronics is to automate image processing." Mr. Heltmann is deeply concerned that the role of optics. In 1849 the founder of the firm, Carl Keliner, wanted to build

srowth of capital and income. The

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"But our firm has decided to influence the interface of optics and electronics." he says.

"We could be left just selling parts to them," Mr. Heitmann

says. All of the big electronics companies now have optic de-

Advantages to optics

He explained that optics have advantages the electronics firms overlook. A lens in almost any system can help integrate information more quickly and cheaply than electronics alone, he says. So Leitz wants to strike the most advantageous balance between optical and electronic methods in the new sysems that will help manufacturers and reasearchers in the fu-

Leitz, with its tradition of custom work and a wide range of consultation and user advisory services, is convinced the rapidly changing field of optics has room for what it has always stood for - quality, dependability, and impovation.

telescopes, but German professors wanted microscopes. So he built them first Lettz was advised by all his experts not to build the Letos he 1924. He overrised them all because he had used a prototype that worked and in the 1930s the Letos had become 60 percent of the firm's business, perhaps saving it fund invests in no alcohol, tobac-

Leitz managers today want to stay just as flexible.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of jast Tuesday's mid-day interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service pharges. (c) = commercial rate.

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urich.	2.4408	3,8809	1,0129	4894	,9685		· +

The lobowing are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine pesc: .0071 (c); Australian dollar: 1.2275; Ognish krone: .1898; Hallan tra: .001155; Japa-nese yen: .003385; New Zealand dollar. .95; Bouth African rand: 1.16.

Spurce: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

It looks like the biggest rising star of the year is a 33-year-old Italian with scruffy cheeks, droopy eyes, and the pluckiest performing style to emerge from the Mediterranean since early Marcello Mastrolanni.

His name is Giancario Giannini, and so far his work is inextricably linked with that of Lina Wertmulier, who has directed his biggest international successos: "Love and Anarchy." "The Seduction of Mimi," "Swept Away by an Unusual Destiny on the Bine Sea of August," and the latest, an irreverent but celebrated political farce called "Seven Beauties."

Love of acting

VIII.

the Ly

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Glannini and Wertmuller share many of the ideas, philosophics, and approaches that crop up on all these films. Both have a flair for soclopolitical clowning, sometimes expressed through deliberately offensive images that are intended as serious metaphors for decadent modern trends. And both have an urgent wish to be seen and appreclated by "the people" at

New York or intellectuals.

A great love of acting creeps through nearly everything Giannini says and does. "I want to make a premise," he says early in our interview. "Whenever I speak of what I do as an actor, I am very serious about it. But I have a lot of fun doing it. It is like the ultimate game. Like when a child plays with two forks, they could be two trains for him. . . . "

Giannini says "a film cannot be perfect in every facet [but] a film has to be a complete and general idea. The final message is very important.

"So I alter the characters I portray. I use everything imaginable to portray an idea. I use every trait at my disposal. I don't care a fig for the public. . . . I know that I am doing fictional things, and the public in general feels the same way. I want to be as loyal and simple as possible in my portrayals. . . . I know I will never achieve this fully, but that's life. . . ."

Not surprisingly for such an idea-oriented man, Giannini is interested in the possibility of

large, not just a coterie of like-minded artists | influencing the ideas of other people through | born very timid - he becomes an actor and

"On the screen I can influence people more than any political leader or personality I can think of. I'll use every fictional thing, every fake type of feeling and expression in order to continue with my dialogue vis-à-vis the pub-

Improbable career

Giannini's acting career began as improbably as a scene in one of his movies. By training and vocation, he was first an electrical engineer. "I was walting for some goverment documents so I could go to work in Brazil," he tells the tale. "It was a long wait, so I registered for a dramatic workshop."

While thus passing the time at Rome's Academy for Drama, "I realized immediately how wonderful and important it was to be an actor. It isn't the greatest thing, but it is meaningful because it changes the 'muscle' underneath the man who is acting. . . . Things are born and done that are so different, in playing various characters. Take the case of a person who is

goes on stage and is told to play Napoleon Perhaps this is how something is born within you. Because of the difficulty of communicating in life a man might have something hidden within him. But he discovers that he can communicate up there from the stage of the screen."

for a man of Giannini's stature: "I realize that an actor must behave like a nut or an egecentric at some times," says the star. "And you can easily lose your perspective. I have discovered this kind of deformation . . . even though I try hard to avoid it. In fact, I once decided to quit, and gave up acting for most of

Everyday problems

Glannini has won many awards, including most unreal, 24 hours a day.

"And something else: An actor knows that he can be easily 'sold,' because he is populat. Basically, motion-picturemaking is also an industry - an industry which might be contrary to his ideas as an artist. So it's a continuous battle as to whether you want to do what the industry demands of you."

dously, or I wouldn't do it. If I had been bon in Spain I would have been a toreador. ... ! consider myself the type of guy who is much less interesting than the characters I portray. That's why the characters are so different from one another. That's why I play such fee. ciful characters. I know there are many soluts who try to portray themselves. But I feel it's much more fun to be able to portray others than to know onesolf intimately. It would be almost impossible to portray myself in front of a camera. Through the characters I portray a vital essence can reach the audience batter."

Giannini is married to a former actress, and has two young sons. Being a family man as well as an actor "is very difficult, because of the problems inherent in the profession. But since I'm alive, I try to do all kinds of things, and I try to amalgamate all these things into one effort....''

Does Giannini plan to branch out and be come a director, as so many actors do these days? "Many of the things I've done in life have happened by chance," is the reply. "So ! don't exclude anything. Someday I might feel !want to be a motion-picture director or

The profession has its traps, however, even

the Best Actor prize at the Cannes Film Festi val for "Love and Anarchy," and is a small matinee idol in his home country. Yelle med struggle with the everyday problems digg. formers. "For an actor it is easy to low the sense of reality," he laments. "He gets up at 4 in the morning, goes to a studio for makens and all that, he goes to a set and acts, then be goes to see the rushes from the day before, takes his makeup off, goes home, has very little sleep. He is living in a world that is al-

Yet Giannini enjoys the acting life "tremen-

A family man

writer or a painter."

As for the present, Giannini will probably continue to concentrate on film acting He has performed extensively on Italian televisions yellows says he does not care much for TV and poor "a combination of other media, but a poor says for

commerce which are so indiginous to cinema. "I try to combine the two things, and to do . Popular things as much as possible. But I don't

When there are two or three people watchjution. Though these works are disowned by ing a movie and they say it's great, it scares soviet cultural authorities, they hold a native me, it destroys me. I would feel much better it fascination for today's water.

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Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure, by Joyce (Phipps) Grenfell was born in Lon-Joyce Grenfell. London: Macmillan London don's Montpelier Square, the daughter of an architect from New York and one of the Langhorne sisters from Virginia. By her own ac-"Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure" is count, she is "three-quarters American by rangement." Her mother was "a life enhanand a repertory of those enchanting "Songs My Mother Taught Me." Her father was "a confidence restorer" whose "well done" conveyed "total support and pleasure." Both parents were "encouragers." In their relaxed, comfortents' separation when she was in her teens was ably privileged-class home life, Joyce and her younger brother Tommy "were treated as Individuals with our own rights."

> The early chapters of "Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure" are expansively familiar. By the time she married businessman Reginald Grenfell at 10, the assorted relatives included Phippses, Grenfells, Langhornes, and Astros, to mention the closer kin. Two of the most forbidding characters in this family gal-

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Matthew 14:28

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if

it be thou, bid me come unto thee on the water.

it be thou, bid me come unto thee on the water.

Cephas replied, and said to him: My Lord, if
it be thou, bid me come to then on the waters.

(Noter: "Cephas," or as the Greek gives, 'Peter.')

And Peter answering him said, Lord, if it be thou, bid me come to thee on the water.

Peter answered him, "Lord, if it is really you,

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(WNT): "Master," answered Peter, "If it is you, bid

me come to you upon the water."

lery were Grandmother Phipps, a dragon who lived alone attended by 11 servants, and Aunt Nancy (Lady Astor), whose ferocious domination and lacerating wit did not preclude an extraordinary generosity.

Stars, principals, and indispensable supporting players make their way through these early chapters as the young Joyce moves from childhood to adolescence and womanhood. Schooling included a brief term at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts. She made her professional debut, not on the stage but as radio critic for the Observer. Although she had been stagestruck since the age of seven, the Grenfell theatrical career began, as such things often do, in an unforeseen way. Her impromptu take-off of a Women's institute lecture on "Useful and Acceptable Gifts" at a 1939 party attended by producer Herbert Farjeon led to her appearance in Farjeon's "Little Revue" and changed her life. Miss Grenfell's succession of self-portraits

are candid and often critical. "I was narrowminded, prejudiced, self-centered, and selfrighteous," she confesses at one point in a burst of mea culpas. At another point, she admits that "we Phipps women are bossy." Yet this sharp observation of herself and others is balanced by a generous ability to appreciate. Friendships endure time and separations. Among others, she pays tributes to Richard Addinsell (longtime composer-collaborator),

Walter de la Mare, Max Adrian, Myra Hess, Ruth Draper (a genius but not an encourager), Laurier Lister, Victor Stiebel, and in a particularly eloquent passage, her beloved "Reggie."

The deft precision of her prose enhances the pleasure of Miss Grenfell's company: "He held her in esteem, a chilling place, but better than nowhere... Observation was my strong point and that is the reason I learned little at school. . . . The sex war was a gentle thing when I was in my teens. . . . You could park at least four double-decker buses in the [Cliveden] hall [whose fireplace took] logs the size of a stout twelve-year-old boy. . . . Some people get a lift from strong drink; I get it from singing. . . . The standard was so low it was funny — but not funny enough. . . . He was a pear-shaped man . . . with ears that looked as if they had been taken off, ironed out, and put back on like tea-pot handles. . . . He bit into fan egg-and-tomato sandwich] as if it tasted of nothing. . . . "

To sum up the prose and pictorial pleasures enjoyed as a result of accepting Miss Grenfell's invitation, I quote a fan postcard she received after doing her first big BBC broadcast. It said, "Dear Madam, thank you very much." I'll second that!

John Beaufort is a free-lance critic and



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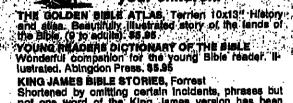
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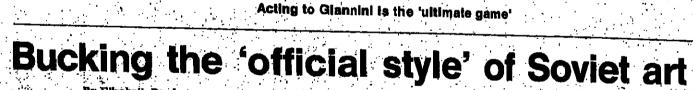
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search out his own vision of art.

sell his works to foreigners here as an estab- institute, in 1982. lished nonconformist artist. He is regarded by ... There he encountered modern art for the more talented in the rather uneven group of

Difficulties in discovering one's own style the library. The pure art section, on the other warsaw or East Berlin to buy some of the expectation o

conformist artist. But there are periodic short. ages of materials; there is a dearth of visual allmuds and then of discrimination in access alble masterpièces of modern art and figorous tentes as extreme individualists by definition, acidhetic criticism, and there is a bizarre use this thability to express their own finterior. of police power to repress disapproved artistic. It causes suffering and even crises.

Moscow knew from the age of six that he would be an As a young artist in a society that sanctions artist — but he "ran away from it" for a long only one rigid style, Yuri Zharkikh has had to time. After finishing his regular secondary education he entered a sailors' institute. By his Ho continues his exploration, of course, but third year in this 112-year program he was be has already begun to define himself suffi- spending all his time on art, however. And afciently to keep his inspiration flowing - and to ter a year at sea he entered a Leningrad art

at least one Western artist here as among the first time, in the institute's excellent design section and in the Eastern European and Western design magazines that were available in

> forced them to tell artistic lies, to draw in a way they didn't like in order to pass the quirses. For artists - whom Zharkikh charac-

dipolice power to repress assapproved artistic 17 causes surtoring and even crises.

At first many students reacted this way.

The young Soviet artist thus faces a triple Zharkikh says. But then more and more danger of diversion into mere political illustra. "adapted" to the school's domainds—and flora a constant negative battle against author came to dislike those fellow students who ity or harksament ranging from eviction from didn't do the same. By graduation in 1867 only the same is graduation in 1867 only the

the Soviet Union such a quest is complicated by the inaccessibility of books on foreign contemporary art. These books are here, on the shelves of libraries and institutes - but they are banned from the general reader or artist who does not have special clearance. Only works in the very literal and idealistic style of "socialist realism" are approved for broad public consumption.

There are two alternative routes of access to modern art, but these require some maneuvering by an unknown young artist. The first -

vitation to look at the torbidden art in Soviet museum cellars or in the extraordinary private collection of George Costates A long-time Greek resident of Moscow, Costakis has single handeally searched out and saved hundreds of the thing I really want to do is the commercial works from that prilliant burst of Russian picture. modernism just before and after the 1917 revo-

danger of diversion into mere political illustraflor, a constant negative battle against author
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[Extraits d'un article paraissant en corps. Il n'y a pas eu d'éclat d'émeutes aux diverses nationalités quand ils fianglais à la page 21]

par Elizabeth Pond Ecrit spécialement pour The Christian Science Monitor

Moscou « Nous sommes une petite colonie de la Russie — en 1976! » glapit un Géorgien à un visiteur à Tbilissi. « Que ne serionsnous pas aujourd'hui si nous n'étions pas une colonie de la Russie ? »

Pour les critiques géorgiens; baltes et de l'Asie centrale, le fait que les Russes régentent les petites minorités soviétiques est une insulte à l'identité nationale. Et l'Union soviétique est une anomalie; le dernier empire dans un monde post-colonial.

Pour les Russes, toutefois, qui forment 53.4% de la population soviétique ct qui dominent la vie politique, économique et culturelle, il n'est que naturel qu'ils soient les « grands frères » dans un pays comprenant 104 nationali-

enta 1

0

Ce qui arrivera aux 113 millions de non russes de l'Union soviétique déterminera la tranquillité ou la turbulence futures de la vie soviétique bien plus que toute autre question intérieure. La préoccupation de classe étriquée des intellectuels au sujet de la liberté, la pénurie de viande chronique et par conséquent habituelle, et une économie inefficace sont autant de raisons d'irritation mineures comparativement à la dynamite en puissance qu'est la question des nationalités.

Dans une population politiquement apathique sous d'autres rapports, le nationalisme est l'unique question qui pourrait saisir l'imagination de masses importantes et faire converger le mécontentement contre le dirigisme de

Néanmoins, jusqu'à présent, la crise

[Ausschnitte aus einem Artikel, der

auf Seite 21 in englischer Sprache

Von Elizabeth Pond

Sonderbericht

für den

Christian Science Monitor

"Wir sind heute, im Jahre 1976, eine kleine Kolonie Rußlands!" sagte ein Georgier zu einem Resucher in Tbilissi.

"Was wären wir heute nicht, wenn wir nicht eine Kolonie Rußlands wären?"

Für georgische, baltische und zen-

tralesiatische Kritiker ist die Tatsache,

daß Rußland den kleineren sowjetischen Minderheiten Vorschriften macht, eine

Verletzung der nationalen Identität. Die Sowjetunion ist eine Anomalier das letzte Imperium in einer Welt, in der der Kolonialismus sein Ende gefunden

Für die Russen jedoch, die 53,4 Prozent der sowjetischen Bevölkerung aus-

machen und das politische, wirtschaft-

L'U.R.S.S. n'est pas un creuset les manifestations de Kaunas en

Lituanic en 1972. Il y a plusieurs raisons pour que Moscou nit réussi jusqu'à présent à prolonger le vieil empire des tsars. Elles comprennent:

Des stimulants positifs, tels que l'intégration et le développement éco-nomiques d'un bout à l'autre de toute l'Union soviétique, l'accès au monde technologique moderne grâce aux attaches russes, des occasions pour les chefs indigènes russifiés de se joindre à l'élite gouvernementale et de partager les bénéfices de l'élite et, pour les habi-tants de l'Asie centrale, l'affranchissement des guerres locales épuisantes. ainsi qu'une amélioration spectaculaire de l'instruction, de la santé, de l'hygiène et de la qualité de la vie sous le gouvernement des Soviets.

Des facteurs neutres tels que la tolérance envers la culture locale dans une

Des sanctions négatives résultant d'un gouvernement autoritaire, l'attribution de pouvoir réel à des secrétaires en second Slaves (Russes, Biélorussiens Ukrainiens) dans les partis commu-nistes de toute première importance dans les républiques; le ferme contrôle russe de la police et en particulier de la police secrète dans toutes les républiques; la répression des rares soulèvements nationalistes; l'émigration slave dans les régions où se trouvent des minorités et surtout dans leurs capitales; la dispersion des recrues afin que des unités militaires nationales ne puissent se former et servir leur propre république; les purges mortelles des leaders communistes locaux des années 30, celles moins mortelles en Latvie des

années 50 et en Ukraine des années 70. La politique soviétique au sujet des que les observateurs occidentaux ont anticipée depuis longtemps n'a pas pris Rouges ont promis d'abord l'autonomie

armées se sont précipitées pour réprimer obtenir des loyalismes non russes quand ils fiobtenir des loyalismes non russes, quand le vieil empire russe s'écroula dans la guerre civile.

Toutefois, à mesure que les Bolcheviks (sous le centralisateur le plus impitoyable de tous, le Géorgien Joseph Staline) consolidaient leur pouvoir, ils renièrent leurs promesses. Îls envoyèrent l'Armée Rouge en Géorgie et ailleurs pour supprimer les tentatives d'autonomie, ils forcèrent les nomades de l'Asie centrale à devenir sédentaires, ils liquidèrent leurs propres chefs communistes nationaux.

Légalement, les 15 républiques soviéiques sont égales et chacune a le droit de faire sécession. Dans la pratique, toutefois, n'importe lequel des leaders locaux suspecté de « nationalisme bourgeois » ou même de favoriser l'économie locale est rapidement mis au rebut. Et les citoyens ordinaires qui soulèvent cette question — comme les quatorze Arméniens condamnés en 1974 pour avoir proposé un référendum sur la sécession — peuvent s'attendre à être condamnés à des peines d'emprisonne-

Un tel contrôle de Moscou est justifié idéologiquement par l'argument qu'un parti prolétarien national centralisé et une économie planifiée doivent toujours être au tout premier plan.

Sous Khrouchtchev et Breinev le but a été le « rapprochement », une « croissance côte à côte e des diverses nationalités aboutissant à un peuple soviétique « unifié » sans différences. Ce concept est comparable à la théorie du creuset américain.

Mais ici le contenu du creuset refuse de fondre. Cela conduit à des discussions chroniques, déguisées au sujet de la « russification » dans l'instruction, des versions de l'histoire, et des popula-tions urbaines dans les républiques nationales.

des appartements en un an, alors que les Latviens doivent attendre cinq ans.

Dans toutes les républiques nationales la jeune génération, qui a grandi au milieu de la prédication soviétique au sujet du flétrissement du nationalisme, jusqu'à 45 candidats pour chacune des places disponibles pour ce genre

De plus, de violentes querelles font

modent de façon diverse à ces tensions : les Géorgiens conservent leur propre mini-culte de Staline, ils boycottent les écoles élémentaires de langue russe et font des gorges chaudes de sous-entendus politiques à double sens.

Les Estoniens limitent tranquillement leurs nouvelles usines (et ainsi toute affluence de travailleurs slaves), leur économie est bien plus efficiente que celle des Russes, avec autant d'indépendance que possible et par conséquent ils jouissent du niveau-de vie le plus élevé de l'Union soviétique.

--- Les Ukrainiens jouent pour la mise la ationales.

Les Latviens se plaignent parce que pouvoir suprême à Moscou.

la main d'œuvre slave est importée pour les nouvelles usines et que les in-génieurs russes qui arrivent obtiennent

Les vendeurs estoniens refusent de vendre leurs meilleurs produits aux clients russes. Les Lituaniens s'accrochent à leur héritage catholique romain aussi bien en tant que religion que comme une forteresse nationale contre l'empiétement de l'athéisme des slaves.

se jette encore dans les études universitaires de langues, littératures et histoires indigènes. La concurrence atteint

rage, surtout en Géorgie en ce moment même, à propos des pressions de Mosoo pour augmenter l'assistance dans le écoles élémentaires de langue we plutôt que dans celles de langue luigène et pour rendre les dissertations m langue russe obligatoires au niven universitaire.

Les républiques minoritaires s'accom-

plus grosse, s'engageant dans des

UdSSR: Kein Schmelztiegel

Es hat keine anti-russischen Erhebungen gegeben, seit Truppen eingesetzt wurden, um 1972 die Demonstrationen in Kaunas, Litauen, niederzuwerfen. Es gibt mehrere Gründe für Moskaus bisherigen Erfolg, das alte Zarenreich

fortzusetzen: • Positiver Ansporn, wie z. B. wirtschaftliche Eingliederung und Entwick-lung in der gesamten Sowjetunion; Zugang zur modernen technologischen Welt durch russische Beziehungen; Gelegenheiten für russifizierte einhelmische Führer, in die regierende Elite aufgenommen zu werden und sich de-

ren Vorrechte zu erfreuen; und für die Zentralasiaten ein Ende der erschöpfen-den lokalen Kriege, ein drastisch ver-bessertes Erziehungswesen, bessere Gasundheitsfürsorge und ein besserer Lebensstandard unter sowjetischer

Herrschaft.
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Bittan des Lendes sind,

Was mit den in der Spwietunion lebenden 113 Millionen Nichtrussen geschleht, wird die zukünftige Ruhe oder

Unruhe des sowietischen Lebens weit mehr bestimmen als irgendeine andere innenpolitische Frage. Die engstrnigen die Freiheit, die chronische und daher gewohnte Fleischknappheit und eine unzulängliche Wirtschaft dies alles sind Argernisse von geringer Bedeutung drei Bedeutung der Studerung lokaler weiten.

Argernisse von geringer Bedeutung eine mit der Nationalitätenfrage.

taten des Landes sind.

Was mit den in der Shwietunion lebenden 113 Millionen Nichtrussen geschieht, wird die zukünftige Ruhe oder Unruhe des sowietischen Lebens weit mehr bestimmen als irgendeine andere innenpolitische Frage. Die engslimigen Sorgen der intellektuellen Klasse über die Freiheit, die chronische und daher gewohnte Fleischknappheit und eine unzulängliche Wirtschaft dies alles sind Argernisse von geringer Bedeutung vorglichen mit dem potentiellen Dynamit der Nationalitätenfrage.

In einer sonst politisch gleichgültigen Bevölkerung ist der Nationalismus die einzige Frage, die große Menschenmassen dazu aufwiegeln könnte, sich in ihrer Unzufriedenheit gogen die Führerschaft Moskaus zu wenden. schaft Moskaus zu wenden.

Bis lefzt ist jedoch die Krise die westliche Beobachter schon lange arwartet haben, noch nicht eingebreten.

und sie die Weißen in dem Versuch, die Nichtrussen für sich zu gewinnen, überboten. Als sich dann die Bolschewisten (un-

ter dem skrupellosesten Organisator aller, nämlich dem Georgier Josef Stalin) zusammenschlossen, hielten sie jedoch nicht ihre Versprechen. Sie schickten die Rote Armee nach Georgien und in andere Gebiete, um Versuche, die Autonomie zu erlangen, zu unterdrükken; sie machten die zentralasiatischen Nomaden mit Gewalt seßhaft; sie beseitigten die bodenständige nationale kommunistische Führerschaft.

Laut Gesetz sind die 15 Sowjetrepubliken gleichgestellt; und jede hat das Recht, sich loszulösen. In Wirklichkeit aber wird mit örtlichen Führern, die aber wird mit ortlichen runrern, die unter dem Verdacht "bürgerlichen Na-tionalismus" stehen oder daß sie wirt-schaftlich ihre Republik begünstigen, kurzer Prozeß gemacht. Und gewöhn-liche Bürger die diehe Brage auf werden liche Bürger, die diese Frage aufwerfen wie die 14 Armenier, die 1974 verurteilt wurden, weil sie ein Referendum über die Loslösung vorschlugen — können mit Gefängnisstrafe recknen

With ideologisch danst begründet, daß einer zenträllsierten, das genze Land umfassenden prolefarischen Partei und der geplänten zentralisierten Wirtschaft stets der Vorgang eingeräumt werden

müsse, Unter Chrüschtschow und Bresch-njew war das Ziel "Herstellung freundschaftlicher Beziehungen" ein "Zu-sammenwechsen" der verschiedenen

hereingebracht werden und daß neu zugezogene russische Ingenieure Wohnungen in einem Jahr erhalten, während die Letten fünf Jahre warten

Estländische Angestellte verkaufen ihre besten Waren nicht an russische Kunden. Die Litauer halten an ihrem römisch-katholischen Erbe fest — als Religion und als nationaler Schutz gegen die eindringenden atheistischen Slawen.

In all den nationalen Republiken strömt die jüngere Generation, die inmitten der sowjetischen Lehren über das Nachlassen des Nationalitätsgefühls aufgewachsen ist, noch immer zur Universität, um Kurse in ihrer Muttersprache, ihrer Literatur und Geschichte. zu belegen. Der Andrang ist groß — um jeden freien Platz in diesen Studien-fächern bewerben sich etwa 45 Stu-

denten. Außerdem sind heftige Auseinander setzungen im Gange — vor allem sort in Georgien — über den vor kau ausgeübten Druck, den Besich der russischsprachigen Grund Ghalen anett derer in de

zur Pflicht zu machen, daß Disserta-tionen in russischer Sprache geschrieben

Werden.

Die Republiken der Minderheiten
passen sich dem Drück auf verschiedene
Art und Weise an. Die Georgier erhalten ihren eigenen Mini-Stalin-Kult
aufrecht! sie boykottieren die russischsprachigen Grundschufen und machen
sich die politischen Doppelsinnigkeiten

Rekruten, damit sich keine eithnischen Gruppen bilden, die in ihren eigenen Republiken ihren Dienst leisten die erbarmingslose Säuberung lokaler die erbarmingslose Säuberung lokaler den dreißiger Jahren und ein weniger födliches Reinemachen in den fünfziger Jahren in der Ukraine.

Die Sowjetunion hat in ihrer Behand- Inner wieder auftratenden verhöllten schweizer wirtschaft als die Russen und beim der Wertenden verhöllten schweizer des Frziehungswesens geschichtlicher Autonomie, als sich das alte russische Reich durch den Bürgerkrieg auflöste Wische Arbeitskräfte für neue Fabriken Schweizer Doppelsinnigkenen Schwarzen eine wereinten ein ein ein zunutze.

Solimelattegels vergieten. Neuerischen Volk Die Estländer beschränken im stillen des Zahl ihrer neuen Fabriken (und Schwinzen werielten sollte Dies Estländer beschränken im stillen des Zahl ihrer neuen Fabriken (und Schwinzen werielten sollten Filer will der Thenri des Tiegels würschaft als die Russen und beim stehn der Werinten werder auftratenden verhöllten schwinzen werden werhollten schwinzen werden werden

Craindre une chose ou l'autre paralt normal dans l'existence humaine. Parfois - mais sculement quand nous utilisons ce mot trop à la légère - nous pensons que jusqu'à un certain point la crainte est nécessaire pour survivre, comme lorsque nous apprenons à un enfant qu'il y a dan-

ger à traverser une rue à grand trafic ou que nous mettons en garde quelqu'un qui a commence à prendre des drogues contre la menace que l'avenir pent lui réserver. Mais dans le sens le plus élevé, dans de tels cas nous n'essayons pas d'inculquer la crainte, mais de faire en sorte que la personne devienne consciente de la nécessité d'user de prudence. Dans ce cas il n'y a

pas de mal à en être conscient. La crainte qui fait du tort n'est pas une prudence avisée, mais un pressentiment agité de malheur, le sentiment chronique d'anxiété et de préoccupation - il n'est pas nécessaire de le décrire plus amplement. La Science Chrétienne offre une réponse à une telle crainte, la réponse de la paix et de la domination fournies si abondamment par les enseignements de la Bible. La base de cette réponse est la totalité et la bonté de Dieu, et la perfection de l'homme à Son image.

Ce ne sont pas simplement des mots de réconfort dont nous avons besoin, mais l'assurance profonde et ample – l'assurance qu'au-delà de notre crainte, au-delà

French/German

(This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page) aduction de l'article religieus paraissant en angleis aur la page The Humo Furum (Una traduction trançaise est publice chaque semane)

N'ayez pas de crainte

de ce qui semble la substance du mal qui pourrait être, se trouve une réalité qui ne connaît rien d'antagoniste à notre bienêtre et à notre bonheur. Ces paroles de Christ Jésus, « ne crains point, petit troupeau; car votre Père a trouvé bon de vous donner le royaume 1 », comportaient plus qu'un réconfort, plus qu'une déclaration facile et aimable. Il n'est pas très utile de dire à

quelqu'un : « N'ayez pas de crainte. » Souvent la crainte n'est pas surmontée aussi facilement. Mais Jésus disait beaucoup plus que cela. Il se référait à la condition spirituelle de l'auditeur, à votre condition spirituelle et à la mienne, au-delà de toute l'évidence qui soutient nos craintes. Il nous disart ce que la Science Chrétienne répète avec une clarté merveilleuse, savoir que la présence suprême. Dieu, le Père de tous, soutient notre blen-être - le royaume des cieux que nous pouvons trouver au-dedans de nous-mêmes. Et qu'y a-til qui puisse bien contrecarrer Son soutien ou nous en priver ? Rien!

Mais ce « rien » peut paraître si per-suasif. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, donne aux expériences mauvaises par lesquelles nous passons le nom de simples croyances. Mais elle ne relâche jamais son insistance sur le fait que la croyance au mai doit être maniée, corrigée, surmontée par la compréhension de la totalité et de la bonté de Dieu. Elle dit, par exemple : « Puisque Dieu est Tout, il n'y a pas de place pour Sa dissemblance. Scul, Dieu, l'Esprit, créa tout, et dit que cela était bon. Donc le mal, étant contraire au bien, est irréel, et ne peut être le produit de Dieu. » C'est là la vérité fondamentale, de

même que la Science Chrétienne réitère les enseignements de Jésus. Il y a une autre déclaration de Mrs. Eddy qui peut avoir une signification très spécifique pour nous quand nous semblons entourés par la crainte - il y a de nombreuses déclarations de ce genre, ainsi que tout lecteur s'en apercevra, mais celle-ci peut signifier quelque chose de spécial parallèlement aux paroles de Jésus citées ci-dessus. Elle dit : « Qu'importe si la croyance est la tuberculose! Dieu importe plus à l'homme que sa croyance, et moins nous admettons la matière et ses lois, plus nous possédons d'immortalité. » ¹

Jésus a dit que Dieu « a trouvé bon » de nous donner le bien. La volonté et la voie de Dicu remplacent tout prétendu mal dans notre existence. Dieu importe plus à l'homme que le mal, quel qu'il soit, Il nous importe plus que toutes nos craintes, en dépit de ce que celles-ci peuvent être. Pour ne plus craindre le mal, nous devons finalement nous rendre compte que dans l'univers de Dieu, qui est bon - et il n'existe qu'un univers - le mai est irréel, inconnu. Donc même au milieu de la crainte dans notre existence humaine - de la croyance en ce qui n'est pas de Dieu nous pouvons avoir confiance en la véritable substance, la substance du bien. Nous n'avons pas besoin d'avoir peur même de nos craintes, parce que la bonté et l'amour de Dieu envers nous sont tout ce qui existe réellement.

Nous pouvons ressentir la paix ici et maintenant ainsi qu'un véritable épanchement de bien venant du Père pour entrotenir cette paix.

Luc 12:32; 'Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 339; 'Science et Santé, p. 425.

*Christian Scienco prononcer kristienn 'salennce

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Scienca Chrétionne, « Science et Santé avec la Ctel des Ecritures de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte an-glais en regard. On peut l'achater dens les Saltes de Lec-ture de la Science Chrétianne, ou la commander à Franças C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent. One Norway Straet, Boeton, Massachusette, USA 02115

Pour tous renseignaments sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en trançais, écrire à The Chris-tian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Bos-ton, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Ubersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Selts in englisch erschein enden religibisen Artika {Eine deutsche Übersetzung arscheint wochentlich}

L'Amour divin apporte la guérison

Dans la Bible, Dicu nous fait cette promesse : «Je te guérirai, je panserai tes plaies.»

Est-ce que vous aussi, vous désirez ardemment avoir l'assurance que Dieu prend soin de vous et vous guérit? Il faut peut-être que vous parveniez à comprendre Dieu d'une manière plus profonde et plus complète. Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures est le livre qui peut vous aider. C'est un livre qui met en lumière la bonté, le pouvoir et l'amour toujours présents de Dieu.

Science et Santé parle de la constance de Dieu et de Sa loi qui guérit par la prière. Il vous montrera comment un changement de votre concept de Dieu et de l'homme neut apporter la guérison et la régénération dans votre vie. Il vous montrera comment les promesses de la Bible s'accomplissent.

Vous pouvez obtenir un exemplaire de ce livre en envoyant \$8.00 avec le coupon ci-dessous,

Miss Frances C. Carlson Publisher's Agent One Norway Street Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02115 Veuillez m'envoyer un exemplaire de Science et Santé avec la Cles des Ecritures Mon cheque de \$8.00 est joint en

Fürchte dich nicht!

Sich vor diesem oder jenem zu fürchten scheint im menschlichen Leben ganz normal zu sein. Mitunter – aber nur wenn wir das Wort nicht in seiner genauen Bedeutung benutzen - glauben wir, ein gewisses Maß an Furcht sei notwendig, um. am Leben zu bleiben. Wir machen z. B. ein Kind mit den Gefahren vertraut, denen man sich beim Überqueren einer verkehrsreichen Straße aussetzt, oder weisen jemanden, der mit Drogen experimentiert. warnend darauf hin, daß die Zukunft für ihn düster sein kann. Im besten Sinne aber suchen wir in solchen Fällen nicht Furcht einzusiößen, sondern die Betreffenden darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß sie Umsicht walten lassen müssen. Solch ein Bewußtsein kann nicht schaden.

Die Furcht, die einem schadet, ist nicht die angemessene Vorsicht sondern das beunruhigte Vorhersagen des Bösen, das chronische Gefühl von Angst und Sorge wir brauchen es nicht eingehender zu beschreiben. Die Christliche Wissenschaft* verheißt uns Freiheit von derartiger Furcht, sie verheißt uns Frieden und Herrschaft, die uns durch die in der Bibel enthaltenen Lehren in so reicher Fülle zuteil werden. Diese Lösung beruht auf der Tatsache, daß Gott Alles und gut ist und daß der zu Seinem Ebenbild erschaffene Mensch vollkommen ist.

Wir brauchen night blobe Worte des Trostes sondern eine absolute Zusiche, rung – eine Züsicherung, daß es hinter unserer Furcht, hinter dem, was die Substanz des Bösen zu-sein scheint, das eintreten könnte, eine Wirklichkeit gibt, die von allem unberührt ist, was unserem: Wohlergehen und Glück entgegenstehen mag. Als Christus Jesus sagte: ,,Furchte dich nicht, du kleine Herde! Denn es ist euros Vaters Wohlgefellen, euch das Reich zu geben", war das mehr als nur ein Trost mehr als eine oberflächliche und wohllautende Erklärung.

Es hat keinen großen Wert, zu jeman-dem zu sagen: "Fürchte dich nicht." Oft lant sich die Furcht nicht so leicht abstreifen. Aber Jesus sagte weit mehr als das. Er bezog sich auf die geistige Verlassung seiner Zuhörer, auf ihre und meine gelstige Verfassung, die jenseits all des Au-genscheins besteht, der unsore Befürchtungen bestärkt. Er sagte uns, was die Christliche Wissenschaft mit wunderbarer Klarheit wiederholt, pamlich daß die erhabene Gegenwart, Golt, unser aller Vater, für

的形态的激素的影響的影響

unser Wohlergehen sorgt - das Himmelreich, das wir in uns selbst finden können. Und was kann schon Seiner Fürsorge widersprechen oder sie uns vorenthalten? Nichtsi

Aber dieses "Nichts" kann so überzeugend aussehen. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, bezeichnet das Böse in unserem Leben als eine bloße Annahme. Aber beharrlich betont sie immer wieder, daß wir uns mit dem Glauben an das Böse auseinandersetzen, ihn berichtigen und durch das Verständnis von Gottes Allheit und Güte überwinden müssen. Sie sagt 2. B.: "Da Gott Alles ist, gibt es keinen Raum für Sein Ungleichnis. Gott, Geist, allein hat alles geschaffen, und Er nannte es gut. Daher ist das Böse, well es das Gegenteil vom Guten ist, unwirklich und kann nicht das Erzeugnis Gottes sein."

Dies ist die grundlegende Wahrheit, von der die Christliche Wissenschaft ausgeht, wenn sie die Lehren Jesu neu formuliert. Noch eine andere Erklärung Mrs. Eddys kann von ganz besonderer Bedeutung für uns sein, wenn wir von Furcht umgeben zu sein scheinen. Ja, es gibt viele solche Erklärungen, wie jeder Leser entdecken wird, aber diese eine kann als Parallele zu den bereits zitierten Worten Jesu von besonderer Bedeutung sein. Mrs. Eddy sagt: Was schadet es wern die Annahme Behwindsucht latz Gott let mehr für den Menschen als seine Annahme, und je weniger wir die Materic und ihre Gescize anerkennen, desto mehr Unsterblichkeit zen wir 'a

Jesus erklärte, daß es Gottes "Wohlgefallen" sei, uns das Gute zu geben. Gottes Wille und Weg hebt alles sogenannte Böse in unserem Leben auf. Gott ist mehr für den Menschen als alles Böse, Er ist mehr für uns als alle unsere Ängste, ganz gleich, was wir fürchten. Wenn wir aufhören wollen, uns vor dem Bösen zu fürchten, müssen wir schileflich erkennen, daß in Gottes Universum des Guten - und es gibt nur ein Universum - das Böse unwirklich, unbekannt ist. Wir können also, auch wenn wir uns im menschlichen Leben fürchten auch wenn wir an das glauben, was nicht von Gott stammt -, auf die wahre Substanz, auf die Substanz des Guten, vertrauen. Wir brauchen uns nicht zu fürchten, auch nicht vor unseren Ängsten, weil Gottes Gifte und Liebe zu uns alles ist, was es in Wirklichkeit gibt.

Wir können hier, schon in diesem Au-genblick, Frieden finden. Und von unserem himmlischen Vater fließt uns schon : letzt wirklich falles Guto zu, um diesen Frieden zu fördern.

Lukas 12:32; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlissel zur Heitigen Schrift, S. 338; Wissen-schaft und Gesundheit, S. 425.

*Christian Science, sprich, kirlstion statens

Che deutsche Oberseitung des Lehrbuchs der Christichen Missenschaft, Wessenschaft ung Gesundheit mit Schildstei zur Heiligen Schilft" von Mary Baker Södy, ist mit Hem Brigsoher Text auf der gegensbertiegenden Salte erhaltlicht. Dan Buch Kürrt in den Lestimmen der Christichen. Webenschaft, gekklift, werden, oder von Frances. G. Gattech, Publisher er Agent, Otte Mohryt Birest, Bogistig Meskenhusette, USA 02116.

Auskunft über andere christich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache ertelt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Pul Norway Street Boston, Massachuse



Cormorant skima over Lake Jipe, near Tanzanian border, Kenya

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Holding time in the hollow of his hand

"Sometimes, when I wish to express my- crocosm of art history if one analyzes self, in a drawing for example, the urge to scrupulously. release the tension is so strong that my hands What is particularly exciting about Mr. tremble and I cannot make a steady line. Milne's work and that of his progenitors is This happens even in writing. Only when I the profound paradoxical nature of its mesam in the utmost despair, alone and beyond sage: in order to go forward one must go caring, can I take up the charcoal, pencil or back as far as possible — back to pre-

a terrible struggle, but the delineation, and sic structure, with establishing relationships sometimes even the forms, reflect screnity across time, with closing the circle. What for and ease. On the other hand, when I force the example is "credo"? It simultaneously drawing, it looks wild and savage and uncon- evokes a claw, a hand, and pincers, connects trolled. In this case I cannot achieve the ex. . in a single image a lower life form, the crab,

ziedly, as some romantic writers would have grace and remarkable ease and suggests that us believe of artists in the past, hacking away until one collapses from exhaustion. Sculp. processes. ture is essentially a methodical, slow process, demanding the utmost thought, care, and deliberate control. One gets there in the end. Inside is the turmoil, perhaps also in the end product but between the two, and this is essential, the hands must be steadled by the

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These are the words of the contemporary British sculptor, John Milne, Mr. Milne studied under Barbara Hepworth and until her recent death lived and worked next door to her in St. Ives, Cornwall. His sculpture reflects her influence and that of Henry Moore, both of whom adopted the legacy of Brancusi and

Milne's sculpture, in an age where the emphasis in art increasingly scems to fall on innovation for innovation's sake, represents instead a deepening rather than a diversification of style. The master-pupil relationship derives from the Renaissance and attests to the survival throughout the tapestry of art history of obvious and sometimes barely perceptible threads.

All artists are of course influenced by the art that has gone before even if the reaction is rebellious rather than affirmative. In this sense every contemporary art work is a mi-

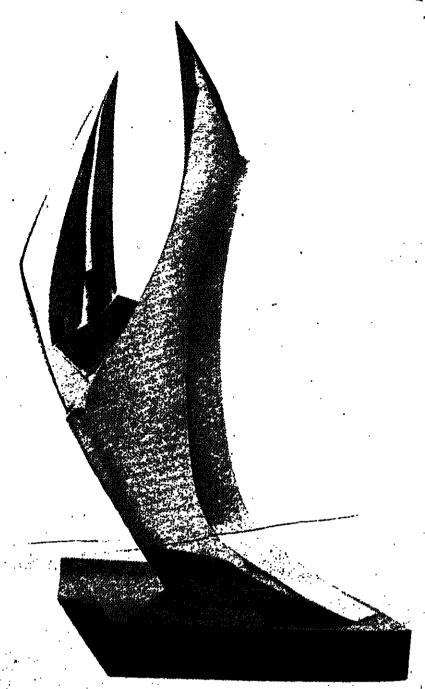
he Home Forum

with the human being, with the machine. It "With sculpture one does not work fren- leaps from the organic to the inorganic with human thought and invention recapitulate

This sculpture represents a distinct artistic genre passed on from generation to generation, changing in form, unchanged in intention. It is an art which digs beyond form for the meaning of form, which probes the past for the meaning of the present.

On this level Mr. Milne is carrying forward the most ancient function of art, the revelation of life's mysteries, and it is little wonder that faced with the awesome task of making such a vision visible, the artist's "hands tremble." The hand here is smooth, steady, controlled, reaching upwards, ready to grasp, but one senses that its equilibrium was hard-

One of the most widely held myths about the artist is that he possesses a special intuition, a gift separate from himself which he sponsible. Yet he not only possesses knowledge but is possessed by it. Whether seen as man, angel, or beast, he can become a courier of truth traveling from realm to realm of experience without ever resting. It is a life in which not only the hands are steadled by the will but the will by the hands that create physical order out of mental chaos. The artist alone holds time in the hollow of his hand,



'Credo': Pollshed bronze by John Milne, 1974

I am master of my machines . . . I think lenly unresponsive, I begin to feel no better that the city, when it wishes to honor one of

There are times when I find myself thinking with envy of the inhabitants of Erewhon, that country imagined by Samuel Butler; for the Erewhonians had banished machines: from their land. Their reason for so doing was not perhaps altogether sound, for they believed the machines would evolve and become the masters of their makers; but all the same it seems to me that in contriving a . and reflecting rather gloomity on the situreasonable existence without machines, the ation, I was struck by the fact that the Ere-Erewhonians achieved something of a whonian triumph of throwing off the tyranny

engaged in suppressing a revolt of my mabirds. They seem the only creatures in the
Fontaine's table. There, you remember the
full manufacture and the control of the seem to the cont has become jemperamental and short in its moles, have evaded the machines, it is only sight of the collar on the dog's neck. That harshly; and my time is spent in trying to persuade, to coak, or to maneuver these way-ward servants into returning to duly and co-

I am afraid it may be a losing battle. For my authority over them is of the most tenuous kind. If Bacon was right in declaring knowledge is power. I am but a figurehead. Or worse than that, for with my ignorant pokings and proddings, to which they remain sui-

than a gadfly among the gadgets. I shall probably have to call in the experts; and this the city," when it is obvious that in this diwill be a blow to the high opinion that Anthea will be a blow to the high opinion that Anthea rection, as in many others, compared with the country, it has so little freedom to besoning — entertains of me as what she calls a

Looking out of the window this morning,

moles, have evaded the machines, it is only sight of the collar on the dog's neck. That at the cost of a more limited existence, even at the cost of a more unuted existence; even the bees only escape, in a majority of cases.

Cas, however, are duite a different mathy being furned, though they may not know ter. They do not wear a collar, and, as any it, into a machine themselves, owned by one knows who has had to do with them, the

its citizens, confers on him "the freedom of there be any failure to do this, he would no

There are, I suppose, other creatures in the city who might at least advance a superficial claim to have dodged the machines. Dogs, for example, who have no responsitriumph. The fact is that at the moment I am of the machines had been emulated by the

it, into a machine themselves owned by some knows who has had to do with them, the comes: I am the suggestion that they belong to or serve a hu Anthea has just come scoted an impressive victory, for aldity is an area particularly subject to the dofination of machines, where even a man slegs are supplanted by machines for much of the time, planted by machines for much of the time, in the comes: I am the suggestion that they belong to or serve a hu Anthea has just come in any way, is pure tiction. The me, in the comes is an expression of grace and layor, may condescend to board know how you do it!" benefits of the time, benefits of the machines and layor, may condescend to board know how you do it!" benefits of the machines and layor, may condescend to board know how you do it!" benefits of the machines and layor, may condescend to board know how you do it!" benefits of the machines and layor, may condescend to board know how you do it!" benefits of the machines and layor, may condescend to board know how you do it!"

中的是"是"是是不是一个。所以他们是"是"是是是一个中心的。

doubt transfer his patronage.

On the whole, I agree, the cats have managed very well; and there is much to be said for a cat's life. But alas: I am not a cat. I am bound to the machines; and I begin to think with regret of prehistoric man who got along without them, unless you regard his flint exe and bone needle as machines. It seems have been born too late.

...Come back all thos sserted myself! The electric us without a blink; the vacuum cleaner is humming seraphically; and I believe the waterheater is getting hot – possibly with shame and embarrassment. I would not change places with the king of cats. A fig for prehistoric man! I am the master of my machines! I am the captain of my gadgets! Anthes has just come in to congratulate

"It's wonderful!" she exclaimed. "I don't

Well, in the strictest confidence, I don't

Eric Forbes-Boyd

2 1 1/

In every human being is an artist

Art is simply . . . a result of a grip on the fundamentals of nature, the spirit of life, the constructive force, the secret of growth, a real understanding of the relative importance of things, order, balance. Any material will do. After all, the object is not to make art, but to be in the wonderful state which makes art inevitable.

In every human being there is the artist, and whatever his activity, he has an equal chance with any to express the result of his growth and his contact with life. I don't believe any real artist cares whether what he does is "art" or not. Who, after all, knows what is art? Were not our very intelligent fathers admirers of Bouguereau, and was not Bouguereau covered with all the honors by which we make our firsts, and were they not ready to commit Cezanne to a madhouse? Now look at

I think the real artists are too busy with just being and growing and acting (on canvas or however) like themselves to worry about the end. The end will be what it will be. The object is intense living, fulfillment; the great happiness in creation. People sometimes phrase about the joy of work. It is only in creative work that joy may be found.

To create we must get down to bedrock. You cannot construct unless you get at the principles of construction. The principles of construction are applicable to any work. If you get away from these principles, your structure will fall down when it is put to the test. Governments have fallen because their ideas of order were not based on natural principles.

Sentiment, money, violence were not the agents in the creation of that master work of art, the flying machine. The Wright brothers had a wonderful will to comprehend natural law. Billions of dollars could not buy, blind faith could not compel the flying machine. It came with the expenditure of comparatively little money, no sentimentality, and came easily, because they went to the right source.

We will be happy if we can get around to the idea that art is not an outside and extra thing; that it is a natural outcome of a state of being; that the state of being is the important thing; that a man can be a carpenter and be a great man. There is a book about a fisherman written by Jeanette Lee, called "Happy Island" – a very simple little book, but it is worth reading apropos, for that fisherman was a great man and had in him the secret of a great nation. I think a great nation must be a

I remember a great picture - it is no larger than my two hands - it represents seven pears, and evokes everything - cathedrals, beautiful ladies. Such was the spirit of the artist that for me he projected universal essentials of beauty. In his soven pears he evidently found a constructive principle and expressed it.

From "The Art Spirit" compiled by Marjorie A. Ryerson @ 1928

Shells designed in crystal

The shells are etched by splintered light: Sharp and perfect as a star breaking the winter sky. Venus Comb recalls long tresses, sun-hued, Sprcad above a robe of Tyrian pulpie where vei Combing her hair while murmurous doves Made lacings in the air. The shell called Harp recalls thin strings Plucked by fingers waking rippled sound, As now the shell wakes the long curve of water Turning in water's well.

The intricate, sure design, the inner shape, The empty cave speaks to the outer line, Space divided curiously, accompanied by closed bud, Unylelding flower, stiff weed, indigenous to its home. The broad field of the sea, harvested by sait, Each shell unwinding before our eyes Slowly, like a breaking wave.

Sara Van Alstyne Allen

The Monitor's religious article

Don't be afraid

ness of the need for prudence. There is no ness and love for us is all that really is. harm in such awareness.

The fear that hurms is not proper caution but the agitated foreboding of evil, the chronic feeling of anxiety and concern there is no need to more fully describe it. fear, the answer of peace and dominion so abundantly provided by the teachings of the Bible. The basis of this answer is the allness and goodness of God, and the perfection of man in Kis likeness. We do not need mere words of comfort, but

an assurance that runs deep and broad - an assurance that beyond our fear, beyond what seems the substance of the evil that could bo, is a reality untouched by anything antagonistic to our well-being and happiness. There was more than comfort, more than an easy and nice statement, in Christ Jesus' words, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."*

There is not much value in saying to someone, "Don't be afraid." Fear isn't often turned off that easily. But Jesus was saying much more than that. He was referring to the spiritual condition of his listener, to your spiritual condition and mine, beyond all the evidence that supports our fears. He was telling us what Christian Science repeats with marvelous clarity, namely, that the supreme presence, God, the Father of all, supports our well-being - the kingdom of heaven that we can find within ourselves. And what is there that can possibly contradict His support or deprive us of it? Nothing!

But that "nothing" can seem so persuasive. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, labels the evil of experience mere bellef. But she never ceases from her insistence that the belief in evil must be handled, corrected, overwhelmed with the understanding of God's allness and goodness. She says, for instance: "Since God is All, there is no room for His unlikeness. God, Spirit, alone created all, and called it good. Therefore evil, being contrary to good, is unreal, and cannot be the product

This is the foundational truth as Christian Science restates the teachings of Jesus. There is another statement by Mrs. Eddy that can have a very specific meaning for us when we seem encompassed by lear - there are many such statements, as any reader will discover, but this one can mean something special in parallel to Jesus' words already sumption? God is more to a man than his belief, and the less we acknowledge matter or

its laws, the more immortality we possess." Jesus said that it is God's, "good pleasure" to give us good. God's will and way supersedes any so-called evil in our experience.

BIBLE VERSE

Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else. lealah 45:22

To be afraid of this or that seems normal God is more to man than any evil, more to us to human experience. Sometimes - but only than all our fears, regardless of what those when we use the word too loosely - we be- fears are. To stop fearing evil we must reallieve that a certain amount of fear is neces- ize finally that in God's universe of good sary to survival, as when we teach a child and there is only one universe - cvil is unthe dangers of walking across a busy street, real, unknown. So even in the midst of fear in or warn someone experimenting with drugs our human experience - of belief in what is that the future can be grim for him. But in not of God - we can trust in true substance, the best sense, in such cases we are not in the substance of good. We need not be trying to instill fear, but to bring an aware- afraid even of our fears, because God's good-

> There is peace here for us, at this very moment. And a genuine outpouring of good from the Father to nourish that peace.

*Luke 12:32; **Science and Health with Key Christian Science offers the answer to such to the Scriptures, p. 339; †Science and

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OPINION AND...

UNESCO in danger

"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace. must be built."

Now there's a splendidly resounding sentiment — straight from the Preamble of UNESCO's 1945 Constitution. Today the big question is: What is in the minds of the men and women now in Nairobi for UNESCO's biennial General Conference - confrontation or

The UN's Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization has reached a turning point. If the explosive air of political polarization which has marked UNESCO's recent past continues, then it is entirely possible that the organization will split apart. Certainly pressures will mount for an American withdrawal.

If, on the other hand, "peace" is uppermost in the minds of delegates, then clear opportunities for compromise exist. That in turn could pave the way for revived American and Western participation in an organization which over the past 30 years has made real and positive contributions to world education and culture. It will be a sad day for what must become an increasingly neighborly world if this chance for cooperation is missed.

The next few weeks in Nairobi will be crucial. From the point of view of the West, especially the United States, two big issues tower over all the others: the attitude of UNESCO's

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United Nations, N.Y. dom of information. Both are prickly, sensitive subjects. But it's worth trying to examine them with as an impartial, Martian-like gaze as possible before the Nairobi debate gets too

> Israel. At the last UNESCO General Conference in 1974 three decisions were taken which vitally affected Israel. Together they were seen in Washington as essentially political. The result was a U.S. congressional amendment cutting off American dues to UNESCO until "concrete steps" were taken to correct them. Today the U.S., which normally foots one quarter of UNESCO's budget, owes it some \$39 mil-

The first of those 1974 decisions was to withhold UNESCO aid to Israel until it respected earlier UNESCO calls to stop archeological digs near Muslim and Jewish holy places in east Jerusalem. Today, however, the excavations still are continuing and there is virtually no hope at all of compromise on this dispute, in the foreseeable future.

The second 1974 decision was a vote not to include Israel in one of the UNESCO regional groups through which much of the organization's work is done. Here a way out is possible.

The 40-member Executive Board has recommended that the regional groups themselves decide their own membership. If the Nairobi conference accepts this idea, if the European group then votes Israel in, and if the full con-137 members toward Israel, and toward free- ference then goes along with the result, Israel

will at last have a UNESCO "home." It'll be

louch and go, but the odds favor success. The third 1974 decision took the form of a resolution condemning Israeli educational policies in the occupied territories. UNESCO Director General Amadow m'Bow was asked to assume the responsibility instead. The Arabs have made it clear that this dispute will be their main target in Nairobl.

Much now hinges around whether, and in what form, Israel will accept a UNESCO mission to examine the situation . . . plus the Arab reaction. Compromise will be difficult, but perhaps not impossible.

At best, therefore, a two-out-of-three success ratio on these Israeli issues is possible. If that is achieved the U.S. administration is expected to argue that UNESCO's "downhill" trend is halled and to ask Congress to let the frozen U.S. funds flow again.

Information. For some years UNESCO has been discussing how to build up information networks and the mass media in developing nations. It is a natural part of the emergence of these nations from the colonial era when all communications went to and from London or Paris or Brussels or other European capitals.

the poor in a culture-submerging flood.

Because many young nations do not have the thriving private sector needed to support a Western-style free press, governments tend to become involved. That's understandable. So too is the anxiety, not always justified, that "news" is all one way - from the rich world to

What has alarmed Western observers of late, however, has been an apparent subversion of the debate by totalitarian government for their own ends. UNESCO-sponsored meet ings (though not UNESCO Itself) have echood with calls for greater government control over the media, boding ill not just for the developing world's press but for Western corresponder and news agencies too.

The most obnoxious manifestation of this from a Western viewpoint is a "draft declaration" on the mass media sent to Nairobi by UNESCO meeting of "experts" in Paris less December. According to American officials the whole document is "beyond salvation." It represents, in their eyes, an attempt by the Russians and East Europeans to gain international "sanctification" for their rigidly sale directed media.

It is likely that the declaration will be handed over to a new 25-member compare specifically set up to handle, behind the some precisely such hotly contested issues. But this, or other information-related proposits are pushed through the conference against Western opposition the reaction is certain to be

Hence the danger of a UNESCO solit if both the Israeli and information issues end in bitter disagreement - and the hopes of reconciliation if both can be at least partially turned aside.

Mr. Anable is the Monitor's correspondent at the United Nations.

A subject touched upon lightly and care-lessly during the final stage of the American presidential campaign deserves most serious attention What should American policy be toward Yugoslavia?

In the final so-called "debate" Governor Carter let himself get trapped into asserting that he "would not go to war in Yugoslavia even if the Soviet Union sent in troops." President Ford in his responding comment said that "it is unwise for a president to signal in advance what options he might exercise if any international problem arose." Two days later Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called the Carter statement "dangerous" and suggested that Mr. Carter should reconsider his views on

Joseph C. Harsch

A particular point in the Kissinger argument is of first importance. He noted that there are two different kinds of American interests in the world. There are the formal treaty cominitments to the NATO alliance, to Japan, to Australia and New Zealand, etc. There are also areas in the world where "whether we have an obligation or not, we might feel our security threatened." He cited both China and Yugoslavia as examples of places where "a successful attack on either would affect the world equilibrium and would affect the calculations of other countries, and therefore could in time affect American security, even if it didn't do so immediately."

Governor Carter was probably correct in one sense. It is unlikely that the United States would actually send its armed forces "in" to Yugoslavia "even if the Soviet Union sent in troops," In the event of a crisis over Yugoslavia other methods than overt U.S. military intervention would probably be used to counter Soviet intervention.

However, this is a subject deserving the most thoughtful and careful attention because an international crisis over Yugoslavia could happen at any moment, and could easily become overnight a far more serious problem for the United States than the Middle East or southern Africa.

Yugoslavia is a "communist" country. It may be difficult for some Americans to appreciate that a threat by one communist country to another communist country could concern the United States. But Yugoslavia is a most unusual type of communist country. Its communism is not recognized as such in Moscow. The private sector of the economy is substantial and widening. It trades mostly with the West. It is not a member of the Warsaw Pact. It is the leader of the "nonaligned" movement in the world. Its domestic and foreign policies are regarded in Moscow as heretical. It has be-

The U.S. and Yugoslavia Western Europe. It is allied with neither, mistrusted by both, but needed by both. If it didn't exist it would have to be invented. It is in the true interests of both communities to preserve

COMMENTARY

But do the Soviets understand this? Would they keep hands off if they thought they saw a chance to drag Yugoslavia hack into their Warsaw Pact community?

The danger is precisely that a chance might open up and that the Soviets would be unable o resist the temptation to seize it.

Marshal Tito, who is to Yugoslavia wha Mao Tse-tung was to China — a mixture of folk hero, boss, and king - is 86 years of age. He has done his considerable utmost over 30 years to forge his country into a true and lasting political union. But Yugoslavia is the hardest country in all Europe to unify. No other is divided so many ways by such complex cultural and ethnic differences going back even to the time Constantine divided the Roman Empire (330 A.D.). The Dalmatian Coast was left in the Western empire speaking Latin. The interior of much of what is now Yugoslavia went to the Eastern empire speaking Greek.

Since then it has been divided and redivided between Latins and Slavs, between Christians and Muslims, between Turkey and the Austrian Empire. The dividing lines criss-cross. Today there arc in Yugoslavia Muslims, Orthodox Christians, Roman Catholic Christians, Communists and many varieties of unbelievers including prosperous peasants and successful pri-

Yugoslavia has not been welded into a homogeneous culture. It can't be, anymore than the Catholics and Protestants of Ulster can be blended into a single people. There are strains between these disparate peoples. Some of them are foolish enough to think that bringing in the Russians would help them. It is conceiv able that in the turmoil of a struggle over the succession to Marshal Tito one faction might call for Soviet help. And the Soviets might be foolish enough to respond. They have a substantial armed force in position to drive into northern Yugoslavia.

Would it matter to the United States? Yes enormously. If the Soviets seized Yugoslavia they would then control the Dalmatian Coast with excellent warm water ports for their Mediterranean squadron, and ample bases for their air fleets. Their propaganda would be just across the Adriatic from Italy. The southern flank of NATO would be exposed. All of Western Europe would be shaken and endan gered. The only worse thing that could happen to Western Europe would be an actual Soviet

China's emerging new class

hope and inspiration for leftists around the

world during much of the first half of this cen-

tury. It turned sour for some when Russia

sought a temporary alliance with the Nazis in

the 1940s and 1950s.

the abolition of classes.

1939 and when it crushed Eastern Europe in

But perhaps most distillusioning of all was

the rise of a new class which used secret po-

lice and prison camps to protect its immense

class mocked what was supposed to be the pri-

Whether or not they ever called themselves

Manists, leftists around the world had their

hopes rekindled by the Chinese revolution.

With its emphasis on the masses and its public

opposition to elitism the message of the Chi-

was periodic political convulsions every seven

to 10 years which would keep the emerging

elite in check, which would prevent the rise of

a new class, and which would keep China on

Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and the three

the road to an egalitarian society.

chief proponents of this line.

evolve into a monolithic, elitist system.

mary goal and justification of communism

holding the anti-clitist strain of Maoism. Events in China of the past several weeks Now the powerful radicals and the center on

may constitute one of the most momentous whom the local radicals relied have been shifts in the history of communism since Karl wiped out and so the power equation in China, Marx first put pen to paper. right down to the factory level, has been What foreign radicals fear is that commuchanged overnight. nism has lost its second chance. Soviet Russia was communism's first chance, a source of

Today we can say with a high degree of certainty that there will never be another episode in China like the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s which dislodged, or at least chastened, tens of thousands of government bureaucrats and party officials. This is not to say there will not be major conflicts, even violent ones, in China in the future. One can easily write scenarios of future clashes based on class, age. region, or special interest but the prospects for power and privilege. The existence of a new a successful challenge to clitism are dim.

In the short run this will pay tremendous dividends. The next decade, in fact, may well be the golden decade for 20th-century China. The end of the radicals' stultifying hold on culture and life-style, for one thing, will make --China a more amenable place to live in. There will be more latitude given to artistic expression and the eschewing of drabness ir clothing and life-style will no longer be autonese revolution for so many leftists was that a matically considered counterrevolutionary.

communist system didn't necessarily have to On the economic front the next decade should witness a spurt in industrial and agricul-At the core of Maoism, particularly during the past decade, has been the recognition that tural development and a discernible rise in the standard of living. This is because the bureauthere is a tendency in any communist regime crais and officials who have been attacked and for a new class, a privileged new clite, to emerge as it did in the Soviet Union. Chairman harassed for 10 years will no longer have to be Mao Tse-lung felt this danger was all the so cautious and will be able to take forcefu charge of the economy and the bureaucracy. greater in China with its age-old elitist tradition. Perhaps the chief antidote he prescribed

But the opposite side of this coin is that as they take charge, as they put the goal of eco nomic growth in first place, they and the fac > tory managers and the commune leaders will all acquire more power and ultimately more privilege. That's a roundabout way of saying that a new class will be firmly in charge o China a decade from now.

other radicals who have been purged were the There is little doubt that Hua Kuo-feng and Whether they took this position for ulti-mately selfish reasons, as a justification for counteract it. We can expect to witness noise and energetic political campaigns in the comtheir own attempts to acquire power, is almost a secondary question in historical terms. What ing months and years. Elitism in education, the arrogance of bureaucrats, the gap between was important was that they were the upholfactory managers and their workers, bourgeoi ders of this Maoist line favoring continuing atlife-styles - all of these things will come unde tacks on the emerging new class and, now that regular attack in political campaigns. they have been purged, there are no leaders on

The catch is that these campaigners are go the horizon who appear committed to this line. ing to remain relatively superficial if there' In recent years radicals at the grass-roots level around China could criticize factory manno one at the top of the political structure lik Mao Tse-tung — or the four purged radical who surrounded him in his last years — who i agers and party officials knowing that their radical allies in Peking would come to their aid committed to cutting the elite down to siz if local officials tried to suppress them. Both even at the cost of political turmoil and ecc the local and the Peking radicals might have nomic dislocation. been pursuing their own selfish aims but,

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Jazz violins — and what else is not new?

Wouldn't it be nice if nostalgia just went away? Then we could all feel nostalgic for nostalgia and sit around murmuring: "Remember the good old days when we remembered the good old days?"

Alas, for the moment nostalgia seems here to stay. and our standard question is: "What else is not new?" "King Kong" has returned, chest a-thumping. Sears,

Roebuck boasts a whole furniture section classified as "Victorian Reproductions." In fashions everything but the hoop skirt is back. And that isn't meant as a sugges-

One's heart also sinks a bit to read the advertisement, "Paul Whiteman Rediscovered," and to hear a 29-piece band in 1920s tuxedos solemnly playing the slightly ricky-tick arrangements of the self-styled "King of Jazz," straight from the archives. The cornetist presuming to reproduce the notes of Bix Beiderbecke even uses a vintage hat as his mute.

Ah, the compulsions of the Age of the Replical

The latest specialty of nostalgia appears to be to revive old jazz violinists, and another alumnus of the Paul Whiteman Orchestra - no replica, he - is very much with us these days: Joe Venuti, America's greatest living jazz violinist.

"Ancient is beautiful" according to the games of revival, and Venuti seems willing to let people think he is an octogenarian, all in the best interests of nostalgia. Actually, Gluseppe Venuti was born aboard ship Sept. 1,

Melvin Maddocks

1993, in transit from Italy to (as it turned out) South

South Philadelphia is noted as the home of musicians and prizelighters. If Venuti appeared on "What's My Line?" the shrewd guess would be: prizefighter. A big, barrel-chested man, Venuti once supported Jack Benny in a vaudeville act, during which Benny quipped: "This man will take on anyone in the house."

Before he starts playing, Venuti still looks like a superannuated bouncer, waiting to hand on the instrument to its proper owner with a mumbled threat as he comes panting on the stand - late again. When Venuti tunes up, such confusion vanishes. He may still have the lockerroom sense of humor that nalls the shoe of a time-tapping plane player to the floor - Bing Crosby, still another Whiteman almunus, swears to the story - but Venuti is an accomplished musician who was once offered a chair with the Detroit Symphony. In his recorded duets with Yehudi Menuhin he is by no means disgraced

Listening to Venuti with his South Philadelphia friend, the guitarist Eddie Lang, on 1920s recordings like "I Got Rhythm" and "Some of These Days," one hears the Venutl of loday - this tough bear of a man with the delicately dancing attack that never exceeds his reach, but seldom falls short either. For here is one of those talents kept vital by being true to itself rather than by selfrevision and grand illusions of development.

The violin as a jazz instrument has its limits. It lacks volume. As for tone, there is almost no way to give a violin a fine jazz rasp — the roughened voice that sings the blues. Incurably cheerful as a cricket when it swings, the violin can barely play the blues at all. Everything the violin can do in jazz its wind counterpart, the clarinet, can do better. Yet Venuti - like Eddle South, like Stuff Smith, like Ray Nance — has triumphed over the natural instinct of the violin to play Bach, without vulgarizing the instrument in the process.

Nostalgia likes to travel in pairs, and so there is another jazz violinist staging a second tour-of-revival in the States - Stephane Grappelly, who became famous as a member of the Quintet of the Hot Club of France over 40 years ago, playing first fiddle to Django Reinhardt's

If Venuti looks like an old heavyweight champ, Grappelly looks like a French Impressionist painter, as impersonated by Maurice Chevaller. He can play even "Sweet Georgia Brown" with aristocratic elegance, plus a touch of gypsy-soul. He is the most humorous of jazz

Venuti and Grappelly are nostalgia as living continuity rather than flash-frozen-and-quick-thawed past. May they both be fiddling long after both King Kongs have been wiped out by a squadron of moths.

Australia's Governor-General: a target for tomatoes

Melbourse and even threatened with physical violences. Spedden Speaker of the House of Representative white the public functions of a government and installed a caretaker government of the public functions of a government and installed a caretaker government of the public functions of a government of the public functions of the public funct

Under the Constitution, the governor-general appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Australian Government, is vested, in certain limited circumstances, with powers to dissolve Parliament. In practice, until November 11 last year, these powers had been used only on the advice of the prime minister.

When the electorate confirmed Malcolm Fraser in office by an overwhelming vote, it seemed that Sir John's bold decision to break precedent had been vindicated and that the constitutional hubbub would soon die down.

If anything, it appears to have guined strength and significance. Angry Labor supporters have not lorgiven Sir John and a small minority have been keeping up a noisy barrage. against him ever since."

He is sometimes beckled, boycotted, hooted,

the incumbent. The number of cornerstones that anyone can lay without feeling a trace of boredom is surely limited and when a shower of tomaloes, eggs, stones and paint is included the burden of office must be heavy indeed. Only a very small minority is responsible for this booliganism. A much larger section of the community condemn it but are also insistent

that Sir John resign The argument is that when the Queen visits Australia early next year, she must not be put to the risk of a mob demonstration against Sir John. Even among those who believe that Sir ... In distant days, Australians did not think it John was right to nail his colors to the mesting head, there are grave doubts, not so much about the logality but about the wisdom and propriety of Sir John's dismissal of the Whitlam Government. Through all sliades of the nor.

calling for a move toward a republic was able to command well-known speakers and a large

As an interim measure, the appointment of Prince Charles as Governor General has been suggested. After all he attended a school in Victoria for a while and is well known and liked in Australia.

Another idea suggested by Mr. Snedden is that Australia could establish its own royal family, Just how this could be done is difficult. to imagine.

anachronistic for federal and state govern By an ironic twist, Sir John, who dismissed ments to seek the Queen's approval to appoint distinguished British soldiers bored with re-tirement; as governor gaderal britishe gover-

lam Government. Inrougn at snaces of the Bull as Britain has drawn nearer to Europe political spectrum there is now a feeling that a Bull as Britain has drawn nearer to Europe constitutional change is needed. Mr. Bully and Australia's own international associations.

But in a country with a relatively small popwation the field from which to select five governors and one governor-general is necessarily limited. Inevitably, perhaps, political parties have tended to reward their faithful servants and sometimes to get them out of the way by offering them a period in government

Two Australians appointed in this way by Liberal governments performed with great dignity - the late Lord Casey and Sir Paul Has-

Gough E. Whitlam had been appointed by Mr. Whitlam, If Mr. Whitlam has suspected that he was to be so unceremoniously bundled out, he could have made a quick phone call to the Queen, who would have had no real alternative but to dismiss her governor-general

Unresolved world issues - 20 years later

Twenty years ago in 1956 four events were happening just about this time. One was the Suez crisis, when Israel, Britain, and France ing consultation among the Atlantic nations on

nonmilitary matters. These events of 20 years ago are more than past history. These issues or their consequences are still on the agenda of unfinished

1. The Arab-Israeli conflict, which was one intervening years have seen countless raids and counterraids and wars in 1967 and 1973. The armistices, like the Sinal agreement of last year, have left all the central issues unresolved. That conflict must not be allowed to fester much longer. An overall settlement based on UN Resolution 242 and the legitimate rights of the Palostinians should have high priority. To achieve it the United States will need to press both sides to make the concessions re-

quired for a stable solution. also dramatized how vulnerable Western Eu-

attacked Egypt in a vain effort to unseat Nas- to appoint a special three-man group to study est of the U.S. as well as Europe. In recent ser. The second was the brutal Soviet repression of the Hungarian revolution. The third was duce Europe's dependence, largely through the in-facilitating its progress; and has even extended divergences among its members. Such the final drafting of the treaties for the European Atomic Energy Community and Atomic Yet their warning was virtually ignored. In a policy is shortsighted and unwise.

Energy Community. And the fourth was a re- 1955, Europe was importing about 22 percent of port by a special NATO committee on improvits total energy from the Middle East. By 1972, such imports had risen to about 65 place of domestic coal. In 1973, the Europeans were defenseless against the OPEC embargo. Meanwhile, the U.S. too has become much more dependent on imported energy.

Clearly the U.S. and other major energy users need an adequate long-term policy for facet of the Suez crisis, is still unsettled. The providing and conserving energy, which they have yet to develop. And the spread of nuclear power heightens the problem of safeguarding ngainst the potential risks to peace and the en-

3. In 20 years the European Economic Community has created its common market and agricultural program and has added Britain and two other members. But for many years, the progress of the community was impeded by British hesitation and de Gaulle's obstruction, which blocked economic and political uni-2. The blocking of the Suez Canal in 1956 ty. And more recently the community has been under severe stress from inflation, reces-

rope was from its growing dependence on Middle East oil. Indeed, it led the Europeans ropean Community continues to be in the interyears, however, the U.S. has not been belpful

again, what is important is that they were up-

4. A year before the Soviet suppression of Hungary, the East-West summit at Geneva bewith the Soviet Union. Two of the agenda topics - arms control and freer exchanges - have been perennials ever since. The experience of 20 years should have made clear the Soviet conception of "coexistence" and detente, and should counteract the tendency to euphoria and overselling in the Western democracles. The need to cooperate, at least to minimize risks of nuclear war, has steadily increased, but the U.S. and its allies still need to clarify what they expect from détente with the Soviet Union and how to use their influence for that pur-

5. The 1956 committee on Atlantic conguitation had only limited impact then. Yet as the advanced societies have become more interdependent, they have developed new instruments for collaboration, such as the OECD, and worked closely together through GATT, IMP, and other agencies. In recent

years the U.S. has too often neglected such cooperation, indeed more open diplomacy is er sential for it to flourish at all levels. That to will require change.

6. Twenty years ago, the needs of the less developed countries (LDCs) were beginning t receive some attention Indeed Truma has taken time to grasp the complexity of do velopment and to disentangle assistance from

East-West rivalry. The problems of poverty, population, foot and growth - and the whole relation with th LDCs - are critical to a decent internation; order. Yet they have not been getting the pr ority which they deserve, and which they wi require for many years to come.

Looking back 20 years seems to me to pu the current tasks of foreign policy both old an new into perspective. It should remind us the shaping a new global order is a long and diff cult job. It will take steady and coherent effo to achieve constructive cooperation among the advanced democracies, with the various LDC and, as (easible, with adversaries. It cannot t done by ad hoc or short-term measures. And cannot be postponed.

Dr. Bowie is a member of the Harvard Center for International Affairs and of the Harvard faculty.